

NEW YORK SCHOOL JOURNAL

AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS.

VOL. VII. No. 299.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 18, 1875.

PRICE SEVEN CENTS.

104

CHRISTMAS DAY IS COMING.

Music by B. F. SOWERS.

1 When snow lies deep up-on the ground, And win-ter winds are blow-ing, And on the hearth with
 2 The school-boy hears it at his task, His heart is light-er beat-ing; The plodding stu-dent
 3 The dream-ing po-et hears the voice, It seems though bells were ring-ing; And an-gel choirs a

crackling blaze, The win-ter fires are glow-ing; Then through the land a mag-ic voice A pleas-ant song is
 lifts his head, And thinks of home and greeting; To old and young, to rich and poor, The gen-tle voice is
 Christmas song To all mankind were sing-ing; He ech-oes forth the notes of peace, The voice to him is

hum-ming, Friends part-ed long shall meet a-gain, For Christ-mas day is com-ing.
 hum-ming, Friends part-ed long shall meet a-gain, For Christ-mas day is com-ing.
 hum-ming, God bless each friend, for-give each foe, For Christ-mas day is com-ing.

The above charming song is from *Silver Carols*, the King of Day School Singing books, published by W. W. Whitney, Toledo, Ohio. Price 50 cents. Specimen pages mailed free.

Views of Educators.

How shall we find the good teachers, men or women? Can normal schools turn them out for us, pressed in a regular form, like bricks from a machine, all warranted perfect? (For all schools tend to uniformity of result, almost in proportion to the energy and force of their teachers.) Or, accepting all candidates from every source alike, how shall we try their qualities and choose the best? I confess that I ask a question that I cannot fully answer, and can discuss now mainly on the negative side only. I cannot so well say how we may find the good teacher as show that certain tests much used are insufficient.

The commonest way of testing qualifications of a teacher is by an examination; and customarily now, by a written examination, which is almost only a test of scholarship. In a competitive examination of this sort, the prize will almost always be given to the one who has the highest percentage in answering the questions; indeed, it would be generally felt that a wrong was done if

any other should be chosen. It would be folly to say that none of the qualifications of a good teacher can be thus discovered; but it is equal folly to say that those who excel in such examinations are good teachers. There is a general over-valuation of these examinations. Facility or power of learning and the possession of knowledge by no means indicate power of teaching. Will a sponge do for the jet-piece of a fountain? Does that stove heat best that will hold most coal? Are great eaters the best cooks? Can a good critic, because of his taste and knowledge of the rules of art, be relied upon to produce a great poem, or any poem at all? Are drill-sergeants, or even writers of accepted works on military tactics, noted as generals? Does every man who has gathered great wealth know how to use and spend it wisely? Are professors of theology or great preachers the most noted saints or the best of men? In any department of life and work, are theory and practice one.

Experience shows rather that the profession of great knowledge on any subject disqualifies rather than qualifies for the work

of communication. The able scholar is often the dullest of professors. The man who has a facility of learning is often less able than others to perceive the difficulties that a pupil of ordinary ability meets, and has less patience and less ability to adapt his subject to inferior minds. "I cannot see why you don't understand," is often said; perhaps if the learning had cost more to the one who says so, he could better see why it is not understood. Those who know most of a subject and therefore show best on examination are generally persons of ready memory, who have filled themselves with the thoughts of others, or independent investigators of more than ordinary research. The habitual mental operations of either class give no promise of power to help others to reach their results. The former class is likely to ask too much of the memory; the latter, of the reasoning faculty: both are, by habit, too remote from the pupil.

When a teacher is wanted, it is absurd to take for that function one who has only proved himself a successful learner. Facility in teaching, like other doing-power, is to be

ascertained and judged of by its own tests. A teacher must have knowledge; but that is only one of the many needed qualifications; the most easily tested, but really secondary. Versatility, inventiveness, tact, patience, skill in adapting one's mind to those he meets, readiness to comprehend the minds of others, organizing and governing power—these are worth more than impractical knowledge, however extensive or exact. Oral examination and conversation, if well conducted, bring out evidences of the presence or absence of these qualities. If written examinations may be relied upon to test the learning of the candidate, oral examinations only can test the subtler elements of power. "Knowledge is power," says the maxim, fallaciously: it is one of the elements of power; a power, not power, eminently.—SAMUEL WILLARD.

The mowl, wrote a schoolboy, is a larger bird than the guse or turkey. It has two legs to walk with, and two more to kick with, and it wears its wings on the side of its head. It is stubbornly backward about going forward.

A Loss to the Profession.

WE are sorry to learn that Mr. ARNER B. HOLLEY, Vice Principal of Grammar School No. 14, has resigned his position and determined to leave the teachers' profession.

Mr. Holley is a graduate of the Normal School at New Britain, Conn. He came to this city fifteen years ago, as first assistant in Grammar School No. 49. Two years after he was promoted to the Vice Principalship, and afterwards transferred to Grammar School No. 14. For two years he was, in every regard, one of our most successful evening school principals. He was ever an efficient and popular worker in the Teachers' Association, as genial in private life as enthusiastic in his vocation. Throughout his long term of service he has been distinguished as a thorough disciplinarian and most successful class-teacher. Possessing rare acuteness of intellect and breadth of understanding, he kept himself informed as regards the advanced ideas of the thinkers and educators of the world. He was always an ardent student as well as zealous teacher, as ready to learn, as apt to teach. He honored his position and his profession.

The loss of such teachers from our Public Schools is to be deplored by every friend of education. We can ill afford to lose the services of those so eminently qualified by mental organization and acquired culture to do good service in the teacher's ranks. Mr. Holley's ability, zeal and experience had placed him in the front rank of the leading educators of our city. We deeply regret that sufficient inducements could not have been held out to keep him in his chosen field of labor.

THE Chinese evidently believe in the American system of Education. They send over their young men and distribute them among the best schools, and pay their bills without grumbling. More than this.

Yung Wing has bought a \$10,000 lot near the residence of the late Bishop McFarland, at Hartford, in behalf of the Chinese Educational Commission, which intends to erect on it a large building, capable of accommodating seventy persons, to be used as the headquarters of the Commission, so that large numbers of lads can be under its supervision.

Two colored citizens, on Saturday, had a little trouble on the Post Office corner. "Sir I stigmatize you as a falsehood!" exclaimed the first. "And you sir, are a cantering hipelcrit!" replied the second. "Ah, talk away!" growled the first; "but my character is beyond disproof." "And your influence don't detach from my reputation one Iowa!" growled the other. And thus they parted.

ONE of the most amusing things of the day, has been issued by Claxton, Remsen, and Haffelfinger. It is a take-off on "Our Show" which is to come off in Philadelphia, and if the real affair is half as funny, it will well repay a visit. At all events the book a genuine Mark Twain in literature.

GEORGE L. BURR has justly become celebrated, for the excellent clothing he manufactures. The house has had a long and prosperous career, and it will repay our teachers to examine his stock.

WE call attention to the Anatomical Models of the Human Body, advertised in our columns. They have been wisely adopted by the Board of Education of New York City and every town should possess a set; they could be owned in common by two or three districts. Every city should furnish them to its schools.

There is no neater article for the school room than the JAPANESE ERASER; in fact, it is better than any other rubber made, as may be tested after reading the advertisement.

THE page which illustrates Physical Education will interest every one; it is sufficient to say that it is appreciated in this city. No sight is more exhilarating, than a class of 40 pupils using these while the piano is playing the directions.

JUST COMPLETED!

Sheldon's Readers,

BY

Prof. E. A. SHELDON,

PRESIDENT STATE NORMAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL, OSWEGO, N. Y.

SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED!

With over three hundred Engravings from Original Designs!

	per copy,	Retail, Introduction, Exchange.
Sheldon's New First Reader,	25	17 13
Sheldon's New Second Reader,	50	34 25
Sheldon's New Third Reader,	75	50 38
Sheldon's New Fourth Reader,	1 25	84 63
Sheldon's New Fifth Reader,	1 50	1 00 75

No other series of similar books were ever so carefully and discriminately graded from lesson to lesson, from book to book, as these have been, both with reference to the gradual introduction of new words, and the introduction of topics of varying significance, to meet the needs of the intellectual advancement of the pupil.

Sheldon's Primer, 20 cts. Introduction, 14 cts.

Sheldon's Reading Cards, \$5.00. Introduction, \$3.00.

Sheldon's Manual of Reading, (For Teachers Only.) \$1.00.

Guyots New Intermediate Geography.

EDITION FOR NEW YORK AND VICINITY.

Containing Map of New York and Vicinity with Descriptive Text and Map Questions. Is now being used in the Cities of

New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Jersey City, Hoboken, Elizabeth, Bayonne, &c., &c., &c.

SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO.,

Nos. 743 & 745 Broadway, N. Y.

D. Appleton & Co.

549 & 551 Broadway, New-York,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED

I.

FIRST BOOK OF ZOOLOGY,

By EDWARD S. MORSE, Ph.D.,

Formerly Professor of Comparative Zoology in Bowdoin College.

1 vol., 12mo. Profusely illustrated. Price, \$1.25.
Prof. Morse has adapted the First Book of Zoology to the pupils of the United States. The examples presented for study are such as are common and familiar to every school-boy—as snails, insects, spiders, worms, mollusks, etc. When marine animals are cited, the examples are selected from creatures that may be found in all the markets of the interior, such as the clam, lobster, and oyster with its parasites. The book will thus be equally well adapted to all parts of the country, and the material easily accessible to pupils of every section.

The illustrations, of which there are upward of three hundred, have, with few exceptions, been drawn from Nature by the author, expressly for this work. The drawings are made in simple but graphic outlines, with special reference to their easy reproduction by the pupil on the slate or black-board.

II.

YOUMAN'S

CLASS BOOK OF CHEMISTRY.

A New and Revised Edition, entirely Rewritten and Remodeled.

1 vol., 12mo. . . . Price, \$1.75.

This work has been thoroughly revised and rewritten, so as to represent the latest developments of the science. It is well known that chemistry has recently undergone a revolution in its fundamental theories that has led to the establishment of a new system of the principles of combination, classification, and nomenclature. These new views are adopted in all the latter works, but there has hitherto been no successful attempt to put them in popular and attractive form suitable for classroom use. Prof. Youman's reputation as a writer who can make himself understood by all minds, is a guarantee that this new edition of his book, which has always been a favorite with teachers, will maintain its well-deserved popularity.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

ROWELL & CHESMAN
Advertising Agents,
THIRD & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.

138 & 140 Grand St., New York.

JUST PUBLISHED,

Swinton's Geographical Course.

By WILLIAM SWINTON,

Author of Word Book Series, Outlines of History, Language, Lessons, &c.

In these works the author has presented the subject of Geography in accordance with the most advanced methods of instruction now pursued in our leading cities, and has introduced features of such novelty and importance that the publication of these Books must mark

A NEW ERA IN GEOGRAPHICAL TEACHING.

The COURSE is embodied in two books namely:

ELEMENTARY COURSE IN GEOGRAPHY; designed for Primary and Intermediate Grades, and as a complete shorter course. 128 pages, 8vo.

COMPLETE COURSE IN GEOGRAPHY; Physical, Industrial, and a special Geography for each State in the Union. 136 pages, 4to \$1.80. Copies for examination with a view to introduction, will be mailed, of the ELEMENTARY on the receipt of \$.50, and of the COMPLETE Geography on the receipt of \$.90.

ROBINSON'S

Shorter Course in Mathematics.

Edited by D. W. FISH, M. A.

In this Course the Science of Arithmetic, oral and written, is thoroughly and practically treated in two comprehensive and well-graded books. The series is substantially bound in cloth, and is the handsomest, cheapest and best Shorter Course in Mathematics now before the public.

FIRST BOOK IN ARITHMETIC. 168 pages. 50 cents.

COMPLETE ARITHMETIC. 508 pages. \$1.40.

COMPLETE ALGEBRA. 462 pages. \$2.00.

ARITHMETICAL PROBLEMS. 254 pages. \$1.00.

ALGEBRAIC PROBLEMS. 192 pages. \$1.50.

The Complete Arithmetic is also published in two volumes, Part I. and Part II. Price 50 cents each.

The First Book and The Complete Arithmetic will be mailed for examination, with a view to introduction, on receipt of \$1.00 for the two books.

White's Progressive Art Studies,

By GEORGE G. WHITE.

Mr. White has solved the problem of a rational system of Drawing, adapted to our common educational wants. The system is issued in the form of cards neatly encased in envelopes, containing 12 each, with an accompanying Manual of Instruction, and duplicate sheets of blank drawing paper. The Elementary Series is now ready, consisting of 4 sets:

A Lines and their Combinations. Price 60 cents.
B Cubic Diagrams, " 60 "
C Light and Shade, " 60 "
D Practical Studies, " 60 "

Sample sets of the Elementary Series, for examination, with a view to introduction, will be sent on receipt of \$1.25.

Correspondence is solicited with reference to the introduction of the above works.

Iverson, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.,
Publishers,

138 & 140 Grand St., New York.

THE "OLD RELIABLE."

STILL AHEAD!

NEW EDITIONS

OF

BROWN'S

English Grammars.

Edited by HENRY KIDDLE, Superintendent Schools, New York City.

Brown's First Lines of Eng. Grammar, \$0.45

Brown's Institutes of English Grammar, 1.00

The excellence of Brown's Grammars is very generally admitted, and notwithstanding the multitude of School Grammars which have come in competition with them, they have steadily advanced in public favor. In perspicuous arrangement, accuracy of definition, fullness of illustration, and comprehensiveness of plan, they stand unrivalled, and are probably more extensively used throughout the United States than any other works on the subject.

Brown's Grammar of English Grammar,
Over 1000 pages, royal 8vo. \$6.25

The Grammar of English Grammar is an invaluable book of reference, and every scholar should have a copy in his library. No teacher can afford to be without it.

Very favorable terms for introduction.

Address

WM. WOOD & CO.,

No. 37 Great Jones Street, New York.

AN ENGLISH PRISON.

Through the massive portal of the outer gate we have come, and entering into the jail through that handsome door in the iron railing that closes the inside entrance, we find ourselves in a building in which three or more wings converge to the centre hall. Each wing is divided into three stories. Along each story runs a light iron gallery, which you can gain by mounting that ornamental circular stair running from top to bottom. Above, large glass skylights give ample light and ventilation. Everything is light, airy, and cheerful. The brasses shine as brasses shine only in jails and men-of-war. Let us walk along the cells and look at some of their occupants. Here is a man making a pair of boots, and seemingly rather comfortable and happy. He is a boot-maker, who has been twenty times committed for drunkenness. He is only a drunkard, so we may feel a certain amount of satisfaction that he is not very miserable. What a difference for him is his time spent in jail from the intervals of freedom! Here he works between six and seven hours a day, and out of his earnings he receives an allowance larger than ever was left him by the public-house when at home. Around him everything is exquisitely clean. His cell is boarded and measures twelve feet by seven. It is ten feet high and lit and ventilated in the most perfect manner that science can devise. On his shelf are his dish for porridge, and tins bright as silver for soup and milk. A clean hammock, in which you might sleep most comfortably, is neatly folded and hung against the wall. In a corner is a basin with water laid on, in which he can wash himself if he chooses. In Winter the apartment is kept at a comfortable temperature by hot-air pipes, and a gas-burner diffuses a cheerful light in the long Winter evenings. Should he feel ill, he pulls a bell-handle, on a which a gong sounds in the centre hall and from his door the number of his cell starts out; and no millionaire at Claridge's is half so punctually answered as he is by the turnkey on guard, who inquires into his wants, and if necessary a doctor is at his bedside long ere the union doctor could be found and persuaded to visit him were he at home. As he seems a quiet fellow, we do not feel much regret that he has had the good fortune to become an habitual drunkard; but what shall we say to the occupant of the adjoining—well cell? Here a burly ruffian is engaged in making mats. The work is pleasant; the cell a fac simile of the one described; and as we listen to the details of the crime for which he is undergoing two months' "punishment" we cannot help contrasting his pleasant lot with the squalor and misery of his lazy, idle, polluted life outside, and feeling that in so punishing a ruffian for a brutal assault upon a woman, humanitarianism has become a crime, and set up in our jails a temptation to idle rascals to "come in and be happy," against which it would require a large amount of abstract morality to struggle.—*Belgravia*.

WALKING AND GRAVITY.

A considerable part of the fatigue of walking, even on a level road, is due to the fact that at every step the body has to be raised, and let down again gradually, (i. e., without shock,) the latter process being probably, with many of us, the more fatiguing of the two. Were gravity much diminished, we should take far fewer steps per mile, and therefore escape a great

part of the fatigue of walking, for with no increased exertion at each step we should virtually become projectiles, spending the greater portion of our time in describing low trajectories in the air. But the rate of motion of our legs would have to be greatly altered, as the time-interval between successive steps would be much increased. We should be able to jump much higher and much further than we now can, though (as Sir J. Herschel has well pointed out) we should suffer no greater shock on reaching the ground than we now do. We should, however, have to guard carefully against giving ourselves any motion of rotation, since this might, from the long duration of a step, lead to our landing head foremost, unless indeed, we had the power (which a well-known physicist has shown to be possessed by cats) of so altering our moment of inertia, and consequently our rate of rotation, as to set matters right in the interval. In fact, the other conditions remaining the same, the length and height of a jump, as well as the time occupied in it, would all three be increased exactly in the same proportion as that in which gravity is diminished. Thus, if there was no gravity at all we should have sedulously to avoid all pressure against the ground, as its inevitable result would be to project us hopelessly into space unless we were moored or fastened in some way to the surface. But such speculations are mere curiosities, as the most important consideration resulting from a great diminution of gravity would be so excessive a rarefaction of the atmosphere as to present insuperable physiological barriers to the continuance of life.—*Prof. Tait*.

THE PULSE.

Every person should know how to ascertain the state of the pulse in health; then by comparing it with what it is when he is ailing, he may have some idea of the urgency of his case. Patients should know the healthy pulse of each child—as now and then a person is born with a peculiarly slow or fast pulse, and the very case in hand may be of that peculiarity. An infant's pulse is 140; a child of seven, about eighty; and from twenty to sixty it is seventy beats a minute, declining to 60 at fourscore. A healthful grown person beats 70 times in a minute; there may be good health at 60, but if the pulse always exceeds 70 there is a disease; the machine working itself out; there is a fever or inflammation somewhere, and the body is feeding on itself, as in consumption, when the pulse is quick—that is, over 70, gradually increasing, with decreased chances of cure, until it reaches 110 or 120, when death comes before many days. When the pulse is over 70 for months and there is a slight cough, the lungs are affected. The pulse decreases when a recumbent position is resumed.

Num is twelve and a half times as stimulating as cider. The equivalent of one glass, of brandy is taken in ten glasses of cider or porter, or six glasses of claret or five glasses of burgundy, or four glasses of champagne, or three glasses of port, sherry, or Marsala.

In the last nine months the value of steam engines exported from Great Britain was over \$11,000,000, and last year about \$12,000,000.

Locust Hill Seminary for Young Ladies, YONKERS, N. Y.

Miss EMILY A. RICE, - - Principal.

It will be the aim of the school to provide for an education in its true sense. An education of body, intellect, and soul, and no one cultivated to the neglect of the others; and while the best facilities for ornamental and æsthetic culture will be furnished, the solid studies will be made as prominent and pursued as thoroughly as in any school.

A true education includes physical culture, and by careful attention to diet, dress, study, gymnastics, and sleep, it will be the aim of the principal to develop those entrusted to her care into healthy, intelligent, refined women.

Boarding pupils will be charged \$450 per annum. This includes board, furnished room, fuel, lights, and tuition in English.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
REV. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., RECTOR.
21 West 32 St. N. Y.

MISSES MEEKER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, 56 WASHINGTON ST., NORWICH, CONN.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE. AT TARRYTOWN-ON-HUDSON.

ARMACNAC & ROWE, Principals.

A SCHOOL DEVOTED TO THE THOROUGH INSTRUCTION AND CAREFUL TRAINING OF BOYS

MRS. CARRETSON'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN

Boarding & Day School for Young Ladies & Children,

52 WEST 47th STREET, bet. 5th & 6th AVENUES, NEW YORK.

This School is located in a quiet neighbourhood, and is eminently fitted for the purposes to which it is applied. The number of Boarding pupils is limited to Twelve, and to these the Principal gives her especial and personal care.

Thoroughness in every department is a distinguishing feature of this School. For instruction in English, Latin, French and German, the terms per annum, are for Day Pupils, from \$75 to \$200, for Boarding Pupils, \$700.

UNION HALL SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I.

Mrs. JAS. A. FLEURY, Principal.

The pupils are under the immediate care of experienced and competent resident teachers. Every attention will be paid to the moral physical and intellectual education of the pupils, and the text-books, system of studies, etc., will be carefully selected to accomplish these most important results. The grounds are spacious and well arranged, and afford every facility for healthful exercise and recreation. Diplomas and certificates will be awarded by the Trustees of Union Hall to those who complete satisfactorily the prescribed course of study.

Terms—Board and tuition, (including the common and higher English studies and Latin; also, washing) per year, from \$300 to \$400.

WEST JERSEY ACADEMY.

BRIDGEPORT, N. J.

REV. A. S. VAUGHAN, A. M. - - - PRINCIPAL.

It is intended to be a family school. The number of family pupils is limited to twenty five. These have the comforts of a Christian home, as well as the discipline and careful instruction of a good school. The rooms are large, carpeted, and comfortably furnished. True education seeks to develop all the powers—physical, intellectual and moral, and to combine these in the formation of personal character.

CHAMBERSBURG ACADEMY,

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

J. H. SHUMAKER, Ph. D., Principal.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.

FORT PLAIN, N. Y.

REV. A. MATTICE, - - - PRINCIPAL.

The design is to furnish a genial home, where, under pure elevating Christian influences, the foundations of a broad and generous culture may be successfully laid. Our ideal of a true education is the systematic development of the whole being, physical, moral and spiritual.

The course of instruction comprises all the branches required in a thorough education and each department is in charge of a competent master.

Expenses, \$100 per Term; \$300 per year.

HOUGHTON SEMINARY,

CLINTON, N. Y.

JOHN C. GALLUP, A. M., M.D., PRINCIPAL.

The ultimate aim of this institution will be, with God's blessing, to educate the true Christian woman. The course of study is varied, thorough and complete, including every branch requisite for the attainment of a high degree of culture. The Bible is studied regularly through the entire course, and by the whole school.

The charge per year, for board and tuition, is \$300.

COLGATE ACADEMY,

HAMILTON, N. Y.

FRANCIS W. TOWLE, A. M., - - - Principal.

Physical Education.

GOODYEAR'S POCKET GYMNASIUM!

"Orient yourself!" was a golden precept of the past, and yet it is used by a few of the transatlantic nations. It means a knowledge of one's resources; it implies power through wisdom; excellence by culture. It embodied all of strength, whether of body, mind, or spirit. The idea was the perfect man. The Orient, or East, was the cardinal point from which to learn one's direction, to derive wisdom.

With us of a newer world and a later day the talismanic is "Westward!" meaning in its turn fruitless wealth, extent, numbers.



Fig. 1.

Then it was body, brain; now it is domain, figures. Civilization advances with giant strides over our young republic, and, like a mighty magician, leaves along her pathway the towering mart of trade, the costly church the stately school-house, the palatial mansion; and men's hearts gladden with these multiplying signs of greatness. We invite the Old World to look at our growth, and it stands amazed and wonder-stricken at the sight. But let us reflect a moment. The pioneers of all this were men of brawny chest and muscle. They kept that primitive strength



Fig. 2.

and robust health as they toiled to build them houses and cultivate the soil. But as with their posterity the precious stores are disclosed, and wealth increases, the necessity of the more general manual labor diminishes, and luxury and its hand-maiden, enervation, follow. From this cessation of labor and the consequent lack of muscular energy comes ill-health, disease and death. The great mass of the non-laboring portion—the sedentary—



Fig. 3.

soon show the effects arising from over brain

work, in their eagerness to be "rich," and heretofore we have excited the ridicule of those nations who play more and live longer.

It is, however, one of the encouraging omens of the times, and augurs well for our future, that we are seriously turning our attention to exercise and recreation. In the larger cities and in many of our best colleges, we have gymnasiums; college boat-clubs and the like are the outgrowth. Besides we have many systems of "light" and "free" gymnastics, in which both sexes take active interest. Among the latter class has come one which seems really to be the best contrivance yet invented. It is the "Goodyear's Pocket Gymnasium." It possesses all the good qualities of the others besides having one remarkable advantage over all. It is not only cumulative and diffusive, but also reflex, owing to its



Fig. 4.

elastic properties. It is action and reaction at the same time, and consequently more harmonious in action with the muscles; for they themselves are elastic. It has also a vibratory character, and while in tension imparts this to the entire body.

Prof. Frohisher, a leading elocutionist of



Fig. 8.

New York, author of "Voice and Action," has incorporated this in his system of vocal and physical culture, and besides introducing it with most gratifying results into several college and seminaries. He has prepared a work to use with it. The principle has been adopted, several years past, by the boards of education in the same city and others adjacent, in a less acceptable form. It is used in the New York Normal College, and the City



Fig. 5.

College, and also in the public schools. This improved appliance, however, is fast gaining the preference. Why cannot our eastern

boards of education test the qualities of this simple, inexpensive means of preserving the



Fig. 6.

health of our children, and place it in our schools? The people ought certainly to hail with delight so easy a method of improving the physical condition of the rising genera-



Fig. 7.

tion. It is designed to take the place of Indian clubs, dumb-bells, wards, rings, and sim-

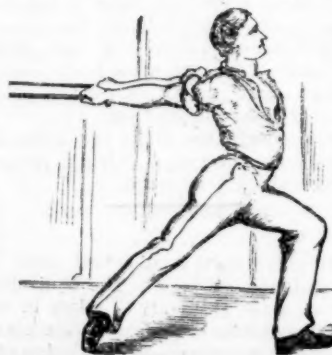


Fig. 9.

ilar apparatus, and yet so small of compass as not to occupy a larger space in the pocket than a handkerchief or a pair of gloves. It consists of a rubber tube with a cord running in a coil through its length, and securely fastened to small handles of wood inserted at either end. It is graded in seven sizes, to be

give only a few illustrations. Fig. 1 is a young miss with the smallest size; Fig. 2 is a larger girl with a stronger tube and a different movement; Fig. 3 is an advance upon it. Fig. 4 a more earnest movement; Figs. 5 and 6, perhaps the largest tube and much more irksome effort; Fig. 7 is but one of in-



Fig. 10.

numerable movements by two persons; Fig. 8 is a rowing exercise, and shows the use of two tubes with hooks and eyes; Fig. 9 is an athlete in a strong, determined backward exercise; Fig. 10 is one of the movements equivalent to the use of the "Health Lift." We give the price list of all the sizes in our advertising columns.

THE PARISIAN VAMPIRE.

During the excitement of 1845 there was a great deal of talk about a sort of French "spring-heeled Jack," who used to leap the walls, dig out the bodies, cut them up, and leave the pieces strewn about the grass, or hanging about the trees. Watch was kept, mastiffs were let loose, spring-guns were set; but it was not till after several months that Sergt. Major Bertrand, who had gone into the hospital with a number of strange wounds in the back, was proved to be the "vampire." According to his account it was a periodical madness which forced him to leap the cemetery walls, to tear out the bodies with his unhelped hands, and to dismember them. The dogs sneaked off when he walked straight up to them, which does not say much for French dogs; and it does not say much for the "gardiens" that he had never come across a living creature while he was at work. The spring-guns he had, till his last attempt, managed to scent out and render harmless. For days after his ghastly exploit the poor creature used to be bowed to the ground with bodily and mental exhaustion. He was imprisoned for a year, (the Code does not, it seems, enforce a severer penalty for rifling a tomb,) and they say he was quite cured, and became possibly, a model non-commissioned officer,—All the Year Round.

"Carrying coals to Newcastle" was once considered a most astounding performance; but carrying prints to Manchester is now a paying business for American manufacturers, and British importers acknowledge the goods to be of better quality and appearance than their own.

Indian corn in North Germany often assumes a place among the household plants. It is regarded there as tropical. In the United States it becomes tropical only under the name of Bourbon, and then it warms a man up so that he feels as if he were under the tropic of Capricorn.

THE SENTENCE OF THE SAVIOUR.

A correspondent of *Notes and Queries* (London) writes:—Can any of your correspondents inform me whether the enclosed extract from the *Kölnische Zeitung* is based on sound authority, and what that authority is? also, where and when was the *Kölnische Zeitung* published?

CORRECT TRANSCRIPT OF THE SENTENCE OF DEATH PRONOUNCED AGAINST JESUS CHRIST.

The following is a copy of the most memorable judicial sentence which has ever been pronounced in the annals of the world—that of death against the Saviour—with remarks which Le Doit has collected, and the knowledge of which must be interesting in the highest degree to every Christian. Until now I am not aware that it has ever been made public in German papers. The sentence is word for word as follows:—

Sentence pronounced by Pontius Pilate, Intendant of the province of Lower Galilee, that Jesus of Nazareth shall suffer death by the cross.

In the seventeenth year of the Emperor Tiberius, and on the 26th day of the month of March, in the holy city of Jerusalem, during the pontificate of Annas and Caiaphas.

Pontius Pilate, Intendant of the province of Lower Galilee, sitting in judgment in the presidential seat of the prætor, sentences Jesus of Nazareth to death on a cross, between two robbers, as numerous and notorious testimonies of the people, prove:—

1. Jesus is a misleader.
2. He has excited the people to sedition.
3. He is an enemy to laws.
4. He calls himself the Son of God.
5. He calls himself falsely the King of Israel.
6. He went into the Temple, followed by a multitude of people carrying palms in their hands.

Orders the first centurion, Quirilius Cornelius, to bring him to the place of execution.

Forbids all persons, rich or poor, to prevent the execution of Jesus.

The witnesses who have signed the execution against Jesus are:—

1. Daniel Robani, Pharisee.
2. John Sorobabel.
3. Raphael Robani.

The sentence is engraved on a plate of brass, in the Hebrew language, and on its sides are the following words:—"A similar plate has been sent to each tribe." It was discovered in the year 1280, in the city of Aquila, in the Kingdom of Naples, by a search for the discovery of Roman antiquities, and remained there until it was found by the Commissioners of art in the French army of Italy. Up to the time of the campaign in Southern Italy it was preserved in the sacristy of the Carthusians, near Naples where it was kept in a box of ebony. Since then the relic has been kept in the chapel of Caserta. The Carthusians obtained by their petitions that the plate might be kept by them, which was an acknowledgement of the sacrifices which they made for the French army. The French translation was made literally by members of the Commission of arts. Denon had a fac-simile of the plate engraved, which fac-simile was bought by Lord Howard, on the sale of his cabinet, for 2,800 francs. There seems to be no historical doubt as to the authenticity of this. The reasons of the sentence correspond exactly with those of the Gospel.

New York School Journal.

Special Announcement.

TERMS for 1875-6

The New York School Journal

offers *special inducements* to its subscribers for the new year. It is a paper that possesses extraordinary value to teachers and all interested in education. It will recognise the fact that this is a country where the education of its citizens has become already a business next in public importance to that of politics and strive to have it stand, not second, but first. It will lay before its readers the most valuable facts and and thoughts on education in a condensed yet fresh and effective form, so that the real progress of the country in this respect can be readily learned in its columns. It will labor in the interests of teachers; it will take notice of every moment that affects them; and will uphold the value and dignity of his office. *No teacher can afford to be without it*, for it gives information not to be found in any other paper.

TERMS.

ONE COPY, ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE,	\$2.00
FIVE COPIES,	\$9.00
TEN "	\$17.50
TWENTY "	\$34.00

These terms apply only to those who send direct to this office—not to those who subscribe through our agents.

The safest way to send money is by postal money order or registered letter or draft. Money not so sent is at the sender's risk.

ADDRESS

A. M. Kellogg,
No. 17 Warren Street,
New York.

Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
7 EAST FORTY-SECOND STREET, N. Y.

THE COURSE OF STUDY includes all the branches requisite for the Moral, Mental, and Physical education of Young Ladies.

THE PRIMARY COURSE is adapted for children from four to nine years of age.

THE ACADEMIC COURSE embraces all the necessary fundamental branches of an English education.

THE COLLEGIATE COURSE of four years includes the branches taught in the highest Collegiate Institutions for the education of Young Ladies.

A POST GRADUATE COURSE, for Young Ladies who continue their reading in the direction of History, the higher Mathematics, Languages, Literature, etc.

The facilities furnished for the acquirement of Modern Languages are unsurpassed. Special attention is given to Music, Drawing and Painting.

COURSE OF LECTURES are delivered by Rev. Howard Crosby, D.D., and other eminent scholars, on Ethics, History, Literature, Science and Art.

For instruction in English, French and Latin, terms per annum are, for Day Pupils, from \$60 to \$225; for Family Pupils, Board and Tuition, \$800.

The current year begins October 1st.

I take great pleasure in testifying to the ability of Mrs. J. T. Benedict as an instructor and guide to young ladies. Her views of education I consider most just, while her large experience has given them a practical form. Her sound judgment, her well-furnished mind, her conscientious faithfulness, and her patient industry are the highest attributes of the teacher.

HOWARD CROSBY

Reference is made also to Rev. William Taylor, D.D., New York; Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D.D., New York; Rev. John Worcester, D.D., Burlington, Vt.; A. S. Hatch Esq., New York City; L. M. Bates, Esq.; J. M. Williams, Esq., Chicago, Ill.; J. B. C. Jersey City, N. J.; Walter Carter, Esq., of Carter & Bros., New York.

JACKSON INSTITUTE

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children,

MISS S. R. F. JACKSON, PRINCIPAL AND PROPRIETOR,

NO 256 EAST 123rd STREET, (HARLEM), N. Y.

The course of study embraces all the desirable branches for a finished education. Lectures upon scientific subjects will be delivered by experienced Professors.

Diplomas will be conferred upon those who satisfactorily complete the course, and certificates of success in any department will be awarded.

A department for small children, on the Kindergarten system, will be connected with this school.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE,

FOUNDED 1857.

An English, Classical, French and German Family and Day School for Young Ladies and Children,

71, 73 AND 75 EAST SIXTY-FIRST STREET, NEW YORK.

Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

It is located a few steps from Central Park, which Family Pupils frequent for Recreation. Primary, Academic and Collegiate, with a Kinder Garten, on the most approved German plan, for children of both sexes. Family pupils have the best maternal care. French and German are spoken in the family. Music, instrumental and vocal, are taught by the ablest masters.

ALEXANDER INSTITUTE,

A MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

OLIVER R. WILLIS, A.M. PH. D.

Boys are prepared for business or fitted for college. The buildings are commodious, were constructed for the purposes of a school, and are well ventilated.

Expenses—For board, tuition, per year, \$500.

DABNEY UNIVERSITY SCHOOL.

25 EAST 39th STREET, N. Y.

V. DABNEY, Principal.

The design is to furnish a select school of the highest grade for fitting young men for college, but the principal makes a specialty of thoroughly grounding young pupils in the classics, taking exclusive charge of them, in person, in that department.

Mrs. GEORGE VANDENHOEF'S

SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

No. 106 WEST 43d STREET, NEW YORK.

Mrs. Vandenhoef's scheme of education will supply what has been felt to be a great desideratum, namely, the perfect speaking of the English Language with refined pronunciation and a cultivated elocution; also, polished manners and gentlemanly deportment. These essentials cannot have their foundation laid at too early a period in life: well established in boyhood, they become second nature, and are not likely to be rubbed off by after contact with the world.

Tuition, with Board, \$800 per annum, \$400 per season.

THE HILL SCHOOL,

POTTSTOWN, PA.,

PROPRIETOR.

REV. MATTHEW MEIGS,

The location is delightful, being of an eminently rural description, and well calculated to afford enjoyment to all residing within its boundaries.

The buildings are extensive, and are fitted with all modern improvements for the convenience of pupils, nothing having been omitted that would conduce to the health and comfort of those beneath its roof.

The school is of a strictly Family character, and thorough in its instruction and discipline, and is designed to prepare the pupil for any class in College, besides giving the various branches of a substantial English education.

The charge per annum for Board and Tuition is Three Hundred Dollars.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,

FLORIDA, ORANGE CO., N. Y.

MRS. G. W. SEWARD, Principal.

For Board, Fuel, Lights, and Tuition in any or all of the English branches, and Latin, per year, \$320.

The Academic Year is divided into two terms of twenty weeks each; the first commencing September 14, the second February 1.

BYRON'S "MAID OF ATHENS."

Mr. Richard Edgecombe writes to us: The announcement made by the Greek journals of the death of Mrs. Black, known to the world as "The Maid of Athens," is one which will not fail to interest the many admirers of Byron. I should not have presumed to trespass on your valuable space but for the reason that some misapprehension seems to exist as to the age she had attained at the time of her death, which, in the announcement made in the *Times* recently, is set down at seventy-six years. It is, of course, well known to most people that Byron made the acquaintance of Theodora Macri and her three daughters, Teresa, Katinka, and Mariana, in February, 1810, just sixty-five years ago. In a letter written by the poet to his friend Mr. Henry Drury at this time, he mentions the three Graces in the following words:

"I am dying for love of three Greek girls at Athens—mistress. I lived in the same house. Teresa, Mariana, and Katinka are the names of the three divinities; all of them under fifteen."

Now, it is very well known that the eldest, Teresa, was the one he addressed as "Maid of Athens," and I am inclined to think that she must at that time have been at least fourteen years of age—a supposition based upon the account given of them by Mr. W. H. Williams in his "Travels in Italy and Greece." Supposing, then, that the Maid of Athens was a little over fourteen years old in February, 1810, she cannot have been much under eighty years of age at the time of her death; and it is not without a pang that I recall Mrs. Black's poverty. An appeal was made a few years since in her behalf with but scant, if any, result.

Byron's friends are all gone, save one, the dauntless Edward Trelawny. Byron's servants are all gone, save one, William Childs, a Beadle in golden Square. But in their places we have those honorable men who cling to his name, and who have shown their reverence for his memory by a tardy but just endeavor to set him on the pinnacle reared by his towering genius.—*London Times*.

SKILLFUL COOKERY.

Americans who dine with the Chinese are surprised at the perfection to which they have carried their cooking. During a recent Chinese banquet in San Francisco, an Orange was laid at the plate of each guest. The orange itself seemed like any other orange, but on being cut open was found to contain within the rind five kinds of delicate jellies. One was at first puzzled to explain how the jellies got in, and giving up that train of reflection, was in a worse quandary to know how the pulpy part of the orange got out. Colored eggs were also served, in the inside of which were found nuts, jellies, meats and confectionery. When one of the Americans present asked the interpreter to explain this legerdemain of cookery, he expanded his mouth in a hearty laugh, and shook his head and said, "Melican man heap smart; why he not find out?"

In the old countries people have to run further for a doctor than we do here. Germany, with a population of 42,000,000, last year graduated 660 physicians, rejecting 108 applicants. In the same time the United States, with a population of 40,000,000, graduated 3,000 physicians.

PIANOS.
SOHMER & CO.,

PIANOS.

THE BEST PIANOS NOW MADE. EXCEL ALL OTHERS IN TONE AND DURABILITY.

149 East Fourteenth street, N. Y.

SUI GENERIS.

MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS.

UNEQUALED in capacity and excellence by any others. Awarded

THREE HIGHEST MEDALS

AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR AT VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.

ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal in Europe, or which present such extraordinary excellence as to command a wide sale there.

ALWAYS awarded highest premiums at Industrial Expositions, in America as well as Europe. Out of hundreds there have not been six in all where any other organs have been preferred.

BEST Declared by Eminent Musicians, in both hemispheres, to be unrivaled. See TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more than One Thousand (sent free).

INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not take any other. Dealers get LARGER COMMISSIONS for selling inferior organs, and for this reason often try very hard to sell something else.

NEW STYLES with most important improvements ever made. New Solo and Combination Stops. Superior Kegs and other Cases of new designs.

PIANO-HARP CABINET ORGAN An exquisite combination of these instruments.

EASY PAYMENTS. Organs sold for cash; or payments; or rented until rent pays for the organ.

CATALOGUES and Circulars, with full particulars, free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, BOSTON; 25 Union Square, NEW YORK; or 80 & 82 Adams St., CHICAGO.



THEO. J. HARBACH, IMPORTER OF SLIDES FOR THE MAGIC LANTERN & STEREOPTICON. NOVELTIES A SPECIALTY. ENCLOSE STAMP FOR CATALOGUE. 809 FIFTH ST. PHILA. PA. MAGIC LANTERNS AND SLIDES WANTED.

THE MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY
SING SING, NEW YORK.
J. HOWE ALLEN Principal.

This Institution, founded in 1832, has long been widely and favorably known. The corps of teachers embraces six resident teachers, three visiting teachers, and three lecturing professors. There are five graded classes in the Regular Course of Study. Graduates from the Regular Course receive the Academy Diploma.

Special attention is given to the younger members of the School, as to their care and control out of school hours.

It is believed that ample provision is made for every department of study, and for the proper moral and physical care and training of the young.

The circular contains the names of one hundred and fifty prominent citizens of New York and other cities, whose sons have been or now are pupils at this School.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE,
POUGHKEEPSIE-ON-THE-HUDSON.

H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

The appointments of this institution are first-class. Boys are fitted for business, for our best Colleges, West Point, and the Naval School. The uniform is of a dark blue broadcloth, cut similar to that of West Point.

Lessons in Music, Dancing, Drawing, and Modern Languages by the best of instructors. Vocal Music free.

It is now in the fourteenth year of a highly prosperous existence. Situated about one mile from Vassar College. Terms per annum, \$450.

OSSINING INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,
SING SING, NEW YORK.

MISS S. M. VAN VLECK, PRINCIPAL.

This Institution aims to combine superior educational advantages with the choicest home influences. The course of study embraces all those branches which are essential for the highest and best womanly culture. Particular attention is given to the study of Music and Art. French is spoken in the family at stated times each day.

Social and physical culture are objects of special care. Board, fuel, light, and tuition in English, \$320.

YOUNG LADIES INSTITUTE,
AUBURN, NEW YORK.

MR. AND MRS. MORTIMER L. BROWNE, PRINCIPALS.

This Institution aims to combine the advantages of other educational systems, with an entire freedom from their objectionable features. While its literary privileges are of a high order, and it affords the intellectual stimulus of the larger schools, it also assumes to provide a safe and pleasant home, to which parents may entrust their daughters, with full confidence that no effort or expense will be wanting to the promotion of their comfort and happiness.

SOCIAL AND MORAL CULTURE.

The individuality of no pupil is lost; and each shares a faithful supervision in all that pertains to health, manners, literary and aesthetic culture. The period of instruction is but the continuation of a well-ordered homelife.

Diplomas are awarded to those completing the course of English and Classical study. The institution has a very complete Library of Reference, extensive and classified cabinets, valuable scientific apparatus, native teachers of modern languages, and a German Professor of Music.

MR. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, NEW YORK.

Rev D. A. HOLBROOK, Ph. D., PROPRIETOR.

Established as a Military and Classical Boarding School, it has been under the present management about eight years. The building possesses desirable conveniences for the comfort and welfare of the pupils.

This school is located about one mile from the village of Sing Sing, N. Y., and thirty from New York City; it combines accessibility, beauty of scenery, and salubrity of climate. The chief aim of the Principal is to build up manly Christian character. The discipline of the school is persuasive rather than imperative.

Fort Edward Collegiate Institute,
FORT EDWARD, NEW YORK.

JOS. E. KING, D.D., President.

Superb brick buildings. Sixteen Professors and Teachers. A Boarding Seminary for ladies and gentlemen (adults). Earnestly Christian, but non-sectarian. The English branches are thoroughly provided for. Cost of Fall term for board, room, fuel, washing, with common English, \$63. Twenty-second year began September 2nd, 1875.

OPINIONS OF EXAMINERS AND VISITORS:

"Is worthy of the extended patronage it receives."—REV. DR. WICKHAM, 1870.

"One of the finest and most ably managed Educational Institutions of its class in this country."—DR. SEARS in *National Quarterly*, 1874.

"A careful survey of the workings and adaptations of this Institution enables us to commend it to the public patronage."—BOSTWICK HAWLEY, D.D. 1875.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY,
POUGHKEEPSIE-ON-THE-HUDSON.

REV. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M., RECTOR.

The Academy is under the supervision of the Regents of the University of New York. Its teachers, in the several departments, are accomplished and experienced; and the facilities for acquiring a thorough and finished education are second to none. Every effort is made to have this a refined, Christian and happy home for the young ladies. A Diploma given to each pupil, who completes the course of study, by authority of the Regents.

Claverack College and Hudson River Institute,
CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA CO., N.Y.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A.M., President.

Walks and Talks of an Ex-Principal.

No. 6.

I have found that scholars learn to love school exercises, with an intensity that is little realized by their teachers. The steady pressure, day after day gradually wears lines of thought, and creates tastes and feelings. It may be considered as a fact, that school work if conducted in a proper spirit and method, is not distasteful, by any means to the scholar. There are exceptions, it is true but the mass of pupils, love to go to school, unless it is made a burden to them. But there are ways in which the scholar is led to hate study, and all its associations.

The first is by a harsh and dictatorial manner in the teacher. To be made to obey is one thing, to be trodden upon is quite another. Many a lad has been whipped soundly at school, only to respect the teacher the more for enforcing obedience to just rules; and many have hated a teacher with an intense hatred, who never struck them a blow. The spirit with which the pupil is met, should be that of fairness and open dealing, rather like a helper, than a driver. It is common for many teachers, never to speak unless in a fault-finding way. I can recall a teacher who was of this sort, and who filled me with terror by his fierce voice of command. And I could not get over my astonishment, when he visited the family where I resided, and I found he could laugh and joke and speak pleasantly enough. The next morning in the school, the school tone, threat, the bullying and the stern orders were heard again, and I considered my teacher to be a double man who put his pleasant face on like a mask he never dropped the stern visage in school-time. Some teachers are very unkind in their language, and it offends more than the one toward whom it is aimed. Recently we saw a boy who was evidently a cripple, coming towards the principal, who said to him in a harsh voice, "Now what are you hobbling up here again for; take yourself off with your game leg. And a boy whose hair was uncombed, was addressed by a lady as "Frizzle-top" "Fashion-plate" eliciting a good deal of laughter from his classmates. These things cannot induce a love for the teacher, the class-room, or the school studies.

And heavy burdens will tire and disgust even pupils, who have an interested tendency. There are lessons assigned, that the teacher could not well commit. "You will it is said "review from the 20th to the 30th page in geography, and in Arithmetic from the 40th to the 60th paragraph, inclusive." Pupils can be overworked, and although a teacher may be ambitious, there is a limit to human powers, and if these powers be over-taxed, if the pupil sees "Alps on Alps arise" it will conclude to give up the tiresome chase and remain a nobody. "Much study is a weariness to the flesh" is in the Divine Writ, and it is as true as any of the lines there written.

There is such a thing as drilling too much. Some teachers are famous for this and nothing more. I well remember one of these gentlemen. He would assemble the whole school in the large room, and then get all to sit upright. Then by various signals, he would have us rise and sit, march and count-marching, go and return, until we had become a positive machine. I never knew this man to do anything else, besides drill us, as I have described. Now order is indispensable, but everlasting drilling is not, but if the attention that is bestowed on this, were laid out on the pupils, it would be much more serviceable to them. They "go to school to learn," and any machine work that does not facilitate learning useful things, is a hindrance, and should be avoided.

It is the plan of some teachers to render the school-room oppressive, by never allowing anything joyful, cheerful, and spirit-raising to be done. I have had days, when all seemed to feel downcast and low-spirited.

Such things are contagious, and it is important to lift the school over such feelings and such depressions. If he can sing the teacher can do it; but if he has only a class-room, he cannot always apply this sovereign remedy. In such a case, I have told tell an amusing story; I have allowed a pupil to tell the class some interesting incident; I have brought in some odd thing and exhibited it; I have given them a conundrum or puzzle.

It is sufficient to say that, the above are but a few of the many things, that press pupils away from the school-room. Many a boy leaves school, and goes to learn a trade, goes into business because he "has no taste for study," "don't like to go to school," "rather stay away from school than go." The determining cause lies back of the pupil, the school is unattractive, distasteful, unpleasant. If this was cured, there would be less call for "Compulsory Education."

For the JOURNAL.

A Talk about Elementary Sounds

THE following lesson is especially designed for advanced scholars and young teachers who entered school and passed through the primary grades before Phonic Spelling was fully introduced.

The words all the languages and dialects spoken by various nations are composed of a hundred or more elementary sounds in various combinations. Of these sounds the English language selects about forty-four of which to form its words. All the eighty thousand spoken words represented in Webster's great dictionary are formed of these forty-four sounds. The simplest division of elementary sounds is into two classes, Vowels and Consonants. Vowels are Free Voice sounds; the voice or tone produced at the larynx, (the little musical box at the top of the wind-pipe,) is modified by the shape of the cavity of the mouth while the tone is passing, and the various vowel sounds are produced: LONG VOWELS, as heard in the words, "feel, fail, fare, far, fur, fault, foe, fool;" SHORT VOWELS, as in "fill, fell, fat, fast, fun, fop, omit, pull." In four sentences two of the preceding simple vowels succeed each other so closely that they seem but one sound; these are the COMPOUND vowel sounds heard in "fie, fail, fowl, fee!" So there are twenty distinct vowel sounds in the English language, eight long, eight short and four compound.

Vowels are all vocal or voice sounds, and though modified, their sounds are unobstructed by the organs of speech, viz: the lips, teeth, tongue or palate; that is, the organs of speech are far enough apart to let the voice pass freely between them.

Consonants are obstructed sounds; sounds made with the organs of speech touching or nearly so. Fifteen of them, those usually denoted by the letters B, D, J, G (hard), V, TH (as in then), Z, ZH, (the sound of z in azure) L, R, M, N, NG, W and Y, are voice sounds; but the sounds most commonly denoted by P, T, CH, (as in chain), K, TH (as in thin), S and SH are produced by the breath only without tone or voice. The Aspirate represented by H, is not a vowel because it is not a voice sound; nor is it a consonant, for it is a free sound, being in English not even modified by the organs of speech.

Now let us practice a little on these elementary sounds.

Suppose you pronounce the word "me;" you first close your lips, and if you then try to say me without opening your mouth, you simply make a humming noise—that is, the sound of the letter m; when your mouth opens you pronounce the vowel sound e. Try to say pea without opening your mouth; you again close your lips, but the slight sound you make is very different from m; in fact it is scarcely any sound at all; it is merely a stoppage of the breath, before sounding the vowel e. If you attempt the word bee, you stop the voice instead of the

breath before sounding the e. The sounds m, p, and b, then, are sounds stopped by the lips. Next, try some simple words beginning with f and v, as in *file* and *vie*. In saying these you will have to bring your upper teeth close to your under lip, f stopping the breath and v the voice. Next say the words *thigh* and *thy*; your tongue should be placed just a little between your teeth. Words that begin with t, d, s, z, n and sh, cause the teeth to be brought near together and the tongue turned near the front part of the mouth. Some of these consonants are breath and some are voice sounds. To pronounce *key, cut, go* and *give*, you must shut up your throat, or rather bring the back part of your tongue and the soft palate close together. Say *ray*, and the point of your tongue flies up to the roof of your mouth but does not quite touch, and the voice passes over the end of the tongue before the vowel a is sounded, while in pronouncing *lay*, the point of the tongue is fixed to the roof of the mouth, forcing the sound over the sides of the tongue. To say *we*, bring the lips near together, but not so close as for *me*. Attempt to say *ye*, and you will find the tongue nearly filling up the cavity of the mouth, so there is but little space for the voice to pass around it.

There are two consonant sounds which do not begin any word in English, viz: the sound of *ng* as heard in *thing*, and the sound of *z* as in *azure*, or *s* in *measure*. By pronouncing these words slowly, and stopping and prolonging the sounds of the letters *ng*, *z* and *s*, you will soon understand the position of the organs of speech when making *ng* and *zh*.

Such practice as the above on the elements of speech will aid you in securing a clear and distinct articulation, a thing which is of the greatest importance, not only in public reading and speaking, but in ordinary conversation. How often does the question "What did you say?" have to be asked by a listener, merely because people have not been taught and do not take pains to open their mouths and use their organs of speech properly in pronouncing their words. There are few things which mark the person of culture more than a clear and correct pronunciation.

ELIZA B. BURNS.

Book Notices.

German Grammar. By J. ADOLPH SCHMITZ and HERMAN SCHMITZ. Published by J. Lippincott Philadelphia.

The aim of this work, is to lead the pupil in an intelligent and practical way, to the acquisition of the German Language. The place is a progressive one, and seems to be arranged in a very sensible manner. We think the book deserves well of teachers, because constructed by practical teachers. The difficulties in the way of beginning the language are added slowly, and a firm ground made for each succeeding lesson. We commend this as an addition to the material for learning a language almost indispensable to every one.

The Song Tablet. By IRVING EMERSON. Published by Brown & Gross, Hartford Conn.

This bright song book is quite attractive. It consists of melodious and pleasing selections, and a high order of words. It has five parts; the first is devoted to the elements of music, and is briefly stated; the third contains many charming three part pieces for female voices; the fourth, of four part songs, and the last of devotional music.

Book of Praise. By GEORGE A. BELL and HUBERT P. MAIN. Published by Biglow and Main, New York and Chicago.

Nearly every volume issued by these publishers, has met with wonderful popularity. This book is a compilation of old and new hymns and tunes.

Blood and Breath. By PROF. J. FROBISHER a system of health exercise, illustrated with skeleton movements; to accompany Goodyear's Pocket Gymnasium. Price 25 cents. Address Goodyear Rubber Carler Co., 697 Broadway, N. Y.

New York City.

One evening as the newsboys were going through the usual exercises in the hall of their comfortable home, under the direction of the Superintendent, Mr. Brace. Mr. Henry Bergh, accompanied by Mr. R. J. Livingstone and Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry, entered the room. The boys at once recognized the friend of dumb animals, and gave him a hearty welcome. Mr. Bergh and Mr. Gerry, both addressed the lads, and they were listened to with close attention and delight. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Bergh told the boys that it depended upon their own efforts as to the position they attained in this world, and calling to him a bright little lad, who stood near the platform with bare feet, said it depended a good deal on that that lad's on industry and behavior whether in his manhood he slept in the mudgutter, or reposed in the White House at Washington.

The Children's Aid Society at its annual meeting, the President of the Society, Wm. A. Booth, being in the chair, heard the report of the Secretary, C. L. Brace showed that during the past year, there have been provided homes and employment, for 1,853 boys, 1,552 girls, 263 men, and 358 women. The Treasurer reported that during the 22 years of its work the Society had expended \$1,877,569. During 22 years it had established 34 day and evening schools, with an attendance of over 10,000 pupils; had provided homes, mostly in the West, for 4,389 children, besides obtaining situations for many hundred men and women. The receipts for the year had been \$230,004 46; disbursements, \$228,832 65; balance, \$1,771 81. The cost of maintaining the 34 industrial schools under the charge of the society has been \$80,401 74.

A regular course of medical lectures is now being given at the above college, corner East 15th street and Stuyvesant square.

This movement on the part of the Eclectic College, is indicative also of the energy and practical go-ahead business tact of the faculty, some of whom, are men of mark and extensive reputation.

The attention of the teachers of this city, and Brooklyn and also of students at the Normal college, is invited to the notice of the Free Class in Phonic Shorthand, organized on Saturday Dec. 4th at the Cooper Institute.

Phonography is on the list of special studies for the higher grades of the Grammar schools, but there are few teachers who comprehend its elementary principles. Phonography has been promised, for several years past, to the Normal College; but other things deemed of more importance, have crowded from the programme of study therein. Many teachers now desire to obtain, more or less knowledge of the art, and will now have an opportunity of doing so.

The hour for the opening lecture, 12:30 A. M. has been selected with reference to the teachers who attend the Normal school on Saturday. As most of the exercises now close at 11:50 A. M. those desiring to attend the Phonography class, can come at once by the 3rd Ave cars, to the Cooper Union.

TEACHER. "Yes, it is above the average. By-the-way [to first boy] what is the meaning of average?"

FIRST BOY. "Please, 'm, don't know."

SECOND BOY. "A thing hens lay on."

TEACHER. "Nonsense! What do you mean?"

SECOND BOY. "Why, father says our hens lay four eggs a day—on an average."

A little seven-year old boy up town, was recently told by his mother that she would start him to school this session. Looking up in great surprise, and shaking his head ominously, he replied, "I can't go to school, I don't spell good enough."

New York School Journal

AND
EDUCATIONAL NEWS.

Office, No. 17 Warren St. New York.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY.

AMOS M. KELLOGG, Editor.

WM. H. FARRELL, Business Agent.

EDWARD L. KELLOGG, Subscription Agent.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 18, 1875.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscription Price. \$2.00 per annum, in advance. Money should be sent by draft or postal money order. Currency sent by mail is at the risk of the sender.

Money Remittances.—Never send us currency in a letter. Always get a postal money order, check or draft on New York; or else send the money in a registered letter. Remember currency sent by mail is at your risk and not ours.

The SCHOOL JOURNAL can be obtained of any news-dealer in the United States. The American News Company of New York, general agents.

Special Notice.

The NEW YORK SCHOOL JOURNAL enters on its eighth volume, January 1 1876. It proposes to labor in behalf of education, with the earnest purpose of benefiting the teachers, the children, and the people; the beneficent ends of education, will not be reached until every human being possesses the help the power, and the light, that knowledge brings to the human soul. It will not present in its pages, long and tedious essays, for the time for these has passed away. It designs to give tersely written, and practical papers, embodying hints of the highest usefulness; it will give the views of men and women who are actually in the school-room in the very fore-part of the battle,—not the fine-spun theories of day-dreamers. It will give a series of papers describing our best schools—those which have appeared having proved very popular. It will notice with fairness and discrimination, every improvement in books, apparatus, furniture, buildings, and especially in Methods of Teaching. It will give a complete idea, of the educational doings of New York—the great and wonderful metropolis—of its Public and Private Schools, Institutions, Museums, and Societies; as heretofore rendering a complete account of the proceedings of the New York Board of Education. It appeals, therefore, to the teachers, for a hearty and substantial cooperation. We have abundant testimony that the JOURNAL has won for itself the first position among the educational papers of the country, and it is intended to increase its usefulness and helpfulness.

It is issued twice each month, at \$2.00 per year in advance; to old subscribers, however who paid last January \$2.50, we shall fix the price of renewals at \$1.50 per year. We have decided to have an Imperial Photo-plate (by the Albert-Process) made of the Superintendents of the New York City schools, viz:—Superintendent Kiddle, and Assistant Superintendents Thomas F. Harrison, Norman A. Calkins, John H. Fanning, William Jones, John Jasper Jr, Arthur Mc Mullin and Alexander J. Schem. This elegant picture will be furnished to all subscribers for twenty-five cents extra; to others for one dollar. It will be ready about January 15.

Friends, everywhere, we thank you with sincere earnestness, for the encouragement and help, you have given us, during an op-

pressive year, now nearly past. Receive our best wishes for your highest success, and prosperity. We ask you to renew your help by promptly renewing your subscriptions, and by sending on the names of other subscribers.

Yours faithfully

In behalf of Education
AMOS M. KELLOGG,
Editor.

Dedication of the Poe Monument at Baltimore.

In 1865 a movement was instituted by the Baltimore Teachers' Association to erect a monument worthy of the poet's fame, which was effected at Baltimore, on Wednesday, November 17th, when the ceremonial observances were held. The preliminary exercises took place in the hall of the Western Female High School, in which building the initial movement was taken in October of ten years ago. The exercises began with the singing of the "Pilgrims' Chorus" by the Philharmonic Society. The regular order, according to the programme, was then proceeded with, Professor W. Elliott, Jr., president of the Baltimore City College, first delivering a sketch of the Poe Monument. He said the credit of originating the idea of a monument to Poe is due to Miss Sarah S. Rice, principal of the Western Female High School. In the Autumn of 1865, Miss Rice, assisted by a dozen young lady graduates of the school, gave a literary entertainment which yielded \$380. This amount, with other contributions from the admirers of Poe, was invested until it reached \$600, when a design of the monument was prepared. Finding that the monument would cost more than double the amount of funds in hand, Mr. Elliott, the chairman of the committee, applied to Mr. George W. Childs, editor of the Philadelphia Ledger, for assistance. A check for the amount required was immediately forwarded, and the execution of the monument was at once begun.

After Prof. Elliott had concluded, he introduced Miss Rice, who read to the audience the tributes of respect which had been received from various American poets, and a brief letter from Alfred Tennyson, the poet-laureate of England.

Prof. Henry E. Sheppard, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Baltimore, gave an admirable address upon the genius and literary character of Poe. Mr. J. H. B. Latrobe, and Mr. Neilson Poe, followed in brief addresses.

At the conclusion of Mr. Poe's remarks the assembly proceeded to Westminster Churchyard, where the unavailing of the monument took place. The ceremony was performed by Miss Rice and the ladies who assisted her in the first literary entertainment alluded to by Prof. Elliott. The latter placed a chaplet of evergreens upon the monument; Mr. Gill, of Boston, recited "Annabel Lee," and the proceedings were ended by the Philharmonic Society of Baltimore, numbering 100 voices, chanting a dirge, written for the occasion by Mrs. Eleanor Fullerton, known in the literary world under the pseudonym of "Violet Fuller."

The Bible in the Chicago Schools.

THE Board of Education took up this subject at its last meeting and discussed the question fully. An amendment to the rules was introduced which provides for "appropriate singing" at the opening of the schools in the morning. When the motion was seconded, no objection was made, and only one voted against the change. The Chicago Times says:—

Many religious leaders are disposed to make a fight upon this issue. On the other hand, there are many who are firmly convinced that the holy book has no proper place in the public schools. Robert Collyer

believes the action of the Board to have been just. He thinks the reading of the Bible in the public schools is not wholesome, but hurtful to the children, because it is done in such a way, as a rule, as to rob their natures of any growing reverence for it that they may be gathering in the home or in the church. He believes it the best plan for the safety of the common-school system to make these concessions to the Catholics on one hand, and to the freethinkers on the other, that "we may occupy the strongest possible ground if there is to be a fight."

Prof. David Swing believes that the reading of the Bible in public schools is contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, which assumes that no religious test shall be submitted to the parents, and, therefore not to the children. It deals with men, he says, as men, and not as Christians or Jews. The Government has no more right to teach the Bible than it has to teach the Koran. Even if the genius of the country permitted the teaching of the Bible in the schools, he would doubt the propriety of continuing the custom, because no valuable moral results ever come from reading a few verses hurriedly in the school-house. The removal of the Bible from the public schools, he thinks, may make the churches assume the moral education of the children, and may stimulate them to greater activity in a field which they have too much neglected.

There are two members still living in New York, who belonged to the first Antique Art School established in America—that was in 1826.

The advancement made in the fine arts in America, finds no parallel in the history of civilization—Ninety years ago, there was not an art school in America, now nearly every important school, has its drawing master, and appliances to instruct pupils, but while drawing and painting, have advanced, very few advantages have been offered to the student in the plastic arts. At the present time, there is not a school devoted to teaching modeling in clay or wax.

This great need is now about to be supplied. We learn that Mr. Wilson Mac Donald, the well known Sculptor, has consented to form a class, and give instructions in the various departments of modeling and sculpture.

This class will probably be the nucleus of a school of sculptors, and afford the same advantage of instruction in modeling and clay, that students might obtain if they were studying drawing and painting.

In the proposed class Mr. Mac Donald will find all the material, instruments and appliances that will be necessary for the instruction of the class. He proposes also to deliver lectures regularly to the class.

Having many applications from refined and cultivated ladies, he has decided to form a class for the winter months, and to lecture regularly upon the various subject connected with art—to practically teach the use of clay and how to mould in it.

At the Board of Education.

A letter was received from the President of the Board, stating his inability to be present. Mr. Dowd was called to the Chair, and presided in his earnest and prompt manner very acceptably. Mr. Man (who is a man indeed) was absent to the regret of all. There was the general routine of business. One teacher was complained of, for striking a pupil, and we suppose his salary will suffer proportionate to the blow inflicted—the pupils say it costs the teachers about \$5.00 per blow. The Board should for the substantial benefit, of a large number of pupils restore to the principals, the power of inflicting corporal punishment.

The subject of a principal for the Female Department of Grammar school No. 29 was extensively debated. This case has attracted very much attention, because of the strong claims of each lady for the place. Miss Butts is first assistant in that department and Miss Wright first female assistant in the male department in the same school. Both have seen long service, the former 22 years, the latter 23 years; both possessed excellent re-

cords as teachers; both had strong friends among the Trustees and Commissioner. The question of preparing for the Centennial came up and a report was made which will be found in substance else where.

The pupils of all the schools are to be vaccinated the certificate of a Physician to that effect will be received.

Mr. Klamroth brought up the "Music Question" again, and answered the points made by Mr. Halstead, and printed in last week's JOURNAL. His motion to go into an election of Musical Superintendent was lost however.

Quite a number of changes, among the teachers is noticed.

1. Miss Reardon to be Prin. of P. S. 12.
2. " Brophy " " V. " " " " "
3. " Garvin " " Prin. " F. E. S. 33.
4. Mrs. Cozans " " V. Prin. of P. S. 35.
5. Miss Butts. " " Prin. " F. D. G. S. 29
6. Mr. E. A. Brown for V. P. of G. S. 14, nominated.
7. Miss Downs " Prin. " G. S. 15 nominated.
8. Miss Kaskkamier " V. Prin. " G. S. 15 nominated.

The retirement of Mr. Abner A. Holly from the Vice principalship of No. 14, is greatly regretted by the Commissioners—being a man of real ability, earnest, faithful, industrious, and devoted to his profession.

The following note, making suggestions for the Centennial, will be of interest.

To the Editor of the NEW YORK SCHOOL JOURNAL. Sir:

Hearing that a report was read before the Board of Education at their latest meeting, recommending that a resume of the system of Public Instruction of this city, be prepared and forwarded to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia next year. I have taken down the following expressions verbatim from the lips of different Commissioners, in their speeches before the Board:

"I have given."
"I never saw neither of them but twice."
"Knocked into a cocked hat."
"Have been exceedingly interested."
"Many of the girls has been retained."
"The one that is not as competent is less competent."

"The other is just as equal to her."
And I would suggest that these expressions engrossed, handsomely bound in calf, and placed among the other contributions, to exhibit the proficiency the Commissioners have attained in using the English language.

TANCRED.

New York City.

The New Commissioners.

Mr. Charles Place has been for many years engaged in commercial pursuits in this city, and at present is the Treasurer of the New York Mutual Gas Light Company. He held the post of School Trustee in the 12th Ward for a number of years, and is therefore familiar with the duties and needs of the school system of the city. He is a man of active habits, and has liberal views regarding popular education and will to be the right man in the right place.

Lawrence G. Goulding, one of the new Commissioners of Education, just appointed by Mayor Wickham, possesses peculiar fitness for the position to which he has, deservedly, been raised. Possessing a most intimate knowledge of the inner working of schools; keenly alive to the wishes of the teachers, and the welfare of the pupils; hampered by no hobbies, controlled by prejudices; liberal and generous in all his dealings; he is a type of what the true school commissioner should be.

It is just at this juncture, when the usefulness of the school is threatened by new or unnecessary studies, and the time of the pupils, already too short for the thorough mastery of what they are most in need of, continues to be crowded by "ics" and "ologies" it is just here that Mr. Goulding's accession to the Board of Education is a most valuable one. For years past he has had the most ample opportunities of studying the condi-

tions of all classes of our citizens; and when to his other qualities, we add the knowledge we feel assured that the schools, in everything that is right and just, will have a friend, in anything that is wrong, or tends to impair their efficiency, will have a strong opponent; and that as friend or opponent, Mr. Goulding will follow no path, but that of duty and justice.

Mr. Goulding has been Trustee of the 7th Ward schools for three years past. He is well known to the business community as the Publisher of numerous City Directories.

Mr. J. GRENVILLE KANE was born in this city, and is connected with many of the old Kickerbocker families. His great grandfather, emigrated from Ireland about 1750, and married Miss Sybil Kent, aunt of the late Chancellor Kent. He is a graduate of Columbia College, and has practiced law for several years. In 1870 he was appointed Secretary to the Department of Docks, and 1872, a Commissioner in that Department. He brings to the discharge of his important duties in the Board of Education, a cultivated mind, correct apprehension of the trust committed to the Commissioners, ability and uprightness of character, to perform his part with honor to the city and himself.

MR. ERNEST CAYLUS is a native of France who after residing here some years, married we believe, Miss De Ruyter, and not long after returned to France, and became one of General Cavagniac's ministry, also editor of the *Moniteur*. Times were stirring in that land, and he was obliged to flee, escaping by just one hour only of being arrested by Louis Napoleon, and sent into exile. Belgium was his first stopping place, and from thence he returned to this country, where he has since resided, employing himself as importing merchant. It is believed that he will be a valuable accession to the Board as he correctly appreciates the need the people of a republic have of knowledge and skilled abilities.

A Day in Mrs. Benedict's School.

Our advancement in civilization is more dependent upon the proper education of the girls of the land, than is generally conceded. Eventually, society becomes to a great extent what they would have it; and the groundwork of the painting that is to portray the character of the individual, it is their privilege to put upon the canvas. Schools in which the future responsibility of those taught therein, is fully understood, and is kept constantly in view, and in which it is earnestly sought to prepare the scholar for the stern realities of after life, merit the patronage and cordial support of every thoughtful parent. It is a lamentable fact that schools of this description are the exception rather than the rule; and this condition of things cannot exist, without sufficient causes. It is a general law, that the demand regulates the supply. It is gratifying to know that there are some educators in this particular branch of the work, who have the courage to join issue with a mis-directed popular taste, and who have the ability to conduct a successful campaign against the opponents of education, in its truest sense. Nowhere is this more effectively done, than in the school conducted by Mrs. J. T. Benedict, at No. 7 East Forty-second street, New York, City. Mrs. Benedict is a lady, whose mature judgment and varied experience well fits her to stand at the head of one of the most successful institutions of the kind in the country. She has spent the greater portion of her life in endeavoring to create a healthy demand for the higher education of young ladies, and in establishing a school in which that demand should be satisfactorily met. That she has succeeded no one will deny who is at all familiar with the methods, and the results she has accomplished. Her corps of teachers is ample, and well selected. The musical department is under the direction of some of the most experienced and acceptable instructors

the city contains. An excellent opportunity is here offered to obtain a thorough musical education.

Particular attention is given to painting and drawing. Mrs. Benedict seems to cultivate a correct esthetic taste in all her pupils, and thereby materially add to their capacities for enjoyment in after life. To accomplish this end, she secures the services of the best masters in art. An accurate view of the various subjects in this department are presented to the school by carefully prepared lectures, and the pieces of art exhibited at various times by the young ladies, testify to the superiority of the instruction given in manual execution.

One of the most prominent features of the school is the high character of the various courses of lectures therein delivered. Dr. Labberton, whose success in his particular department, as well as an author of a series of text-books, has given him an extensive reputation, entertain and instructs the young ladies by his lectures on English literature, and on historical subjects. Mrs. Benedict has also been fortunate enough to secure for her pupils the benefit of Dr. Howard Crosby's erudition. Dr. Crosby's lectures are principally upon ethical subjects, and give evidence of the extensive research and careful study for which he is so justly celebrated.

We would mention another particular for which the method of instruction in Mrs. Benedict's school is especially commendable. It is thought most desirable that there should be a solidity secured in the mental acquirements of the pupils. This is obtained by a thorough mathematical discipline. The branches in this department are mainly under the supervision of Prof. J. T. Benedict. Prof. Benedict was formerly a Professor of Mathematics in the College of the City of New York. His labors in that position secured for him the enviable reputation of the most successful teacher of mathematics in the city. Much of the vigor of intellect displayed by the young ladies of this school, is due to Mr. Benedict's thorough instruction.

The various departments of instruction are so conducted that the subjects taught are presented in their most attractive and practical form. The fact that human nature, as a rule, is averse to labor, is frankly and successfully met. No incentives to duty are presented but the consciousness of duty faithfully performed. The system of teaching is such that the pupils perform the tasks imposed, but do not realize the amount of energy expended. There are but few schools of the kind where the scholars perform so great an amount of work, and that so willingly. At the same time care is taken that no one shall put forth more effort, than the laws of good health allow. Mrs. Benedict bestows a mother's watchfulness over all placed under her charge. She provides for her pupils, not simply a school and school privileges of the highest order, but also a home. The forbidding elements that so often enter into the organization of schools that are only such, are here wanting. The institution has the appearance of a large but well organized household.

It is sometimes urged as an objection to private schools, for young ladies, that the work done in them is not as thorough as that required in public schools. This is perhaps true as a rule. But Mrs. Benedict, by faithful effort, has succeeded in establishing a noticeable exception. She secures for her pupils education, in the highest sense, and that inferior to none that can be obtained in any school, public or private. It is here sought to combine polite manners and sound learning, and thus form an harmonious whole. No better evidence of the genuine merit of the institution need be wanted, than the increased patronage it is receiving from all parts of the country, and the universal satisfaction it is giving.

How to Get Good Books.

We wish to say a few plain words to all our readers who desire to get good books on easy terms. We furnish almost every book that teachers may desire, either as a premium for subscriptions, or at a discount from publisher's prices, for cash. There is not a book published but it will pay you to buy through us. All orders must be accompanied by the cash.

A venerable citizen and native of New York has just passed away. William B. Astor. Mr. Astor had reached the age of 84, and his fortune (chiefly in New York real estate, we believe) is reckoned at more than one hundred millions. He lived a servant of his wealth, and might, if he had chosen, won himself an enduring name by bestowing it to advance the educational facilities of the city. We do not want to seem ungrateful for Astor Library, but when we reflect that his immense property has been, in a measure, unproductive of good to this generation, we could have wished that he might have bestowed his wealth somewhat as Peter Cooper did. How large the field is yet!

JUDGE WANDELL utterly disclaims the idea, that his remarks, made at Evening School No. 37 (not 36) should be construed, as detracting from the ability and smartness of the Germans; They were made solely for the purpose of encouraging the pupils, to alertness of thought. Because an example was given of thickheadedness in a single Dutchman, the Judge complains that he is charged, with considering them all as such. He claims that he is of German parentage himself, therefore for this reason, and because of his long service of 21 years, as Trustee of the 16th ward schools, he has a deep interest in the welfare of every child, let him come from what quarter of the globe he may. The remarks were evidently entirely misunderstood and we cheerfully do our part to correct the misapprehension that went abroad in the School Journal last week.

Grammar School No. 50.

On the 7th inst, Major General George B. McClellan visited, Miss Susan Wrights Department' in school No 50, accompanied by Commissioner William Wood. The General expressed himself, much pleased with the happy intelligent faces of the little ones, making a most favorable comparison in this respect, between them and the children of other countries. His remarks though brief, were most pertinent and felicitous: closing with a hearty wish for the entire happiness of the school, and a fervent "God forever bless you my dear children."

The school is greatly indebted to its kind friends for the privileges and pleasures it has in receiving such distinguished visitors.

Primary School No. 9.

THE Opening Exercises of Primary School No. 9 of which, Miss Kate A. Rogers is principal, took place on Friday the 10th inst.

The building an entire new one, well lighted and ventilated, was handsomely decorated with flags, strips of bunting and flowers.

The exercises consisting of declamations, dialogues and songs, were uncommonly well rendered—some of the smallest children taking an active part. The singing was especially fine, and the rendering of "Robin Adair" and "John Anderson" by Miss M. L. Adams, a friend of the school, will long be remembered, by those who had the pleasure of hearing them.

The entire Board of School Officers was present, besides prominent members of the Board of Education—a stirring speech from Commissioner Wood, evidently gave great satisfaction to the many teachers and the crowd of visitors present; judging from the nods and smiles, that passed between them. A few words from Inspector Mills, were listened to with marked attention—Dr. Barry, chairman of the Local Board presided, assisted by Frederick C. Wagner, while the Hon. Owen Murphy interested himself in many ways, to make the occasion a success.

At the close of the exercises, a collation was provided to which ample justice was done.

New York Board of Education.

THE Board met December 15. Present—Commissioners Baker, Beardslee Dowd, Fuller, Hazeltine, Jenkins, Klamroth Patterson, Schell, Traud, Wetmore, Wood, Wilkins, Halsted, Lewis, Vermilye, West, Mathewson. Kelly Absent—Man, and Neilson.

REPORTS FROM TRUSTEES.

From the eleventh ward, nominating Miss Downs Secord for Principal, and Miss Henrietta Kaskamier, for vice-principal, in G. S. No. 15.

From the 21, nominating Elbert A. Brown for vice principal of G. S. No. 14.

To Teachers.

A communication was received from J. Macklin, and J. O. Alston, Trustees of the 19th ward, stating that reports had been circulated detrimental to their reputation, to the effect, that combinations existed between them and Mr. Katzenbergh. This they deny very emphatically, and invite the fullest and closest scrutiny into their conduct.

From the eleventh ward, asking to divide the Committee room into class rooms.

From the thirteenth asking for piano for branch P. D. G. S. No. 4.

From the eighteenth, asking for Umbrella stands.

From the twentieth, asking for a carpet for platform for G. S. 33. From the twenty-third asking for settees in G. S. 60.

To Furniture.

From the ninth, asking for \$1,498 for alterations &c. in G. S. 3.

From the seventeenth, nominating A. J. Gonzales, to teach a class of Cubans, in G. S. 25. Evening School.

From the twenty-fourth, asking additional compensation for clerk. To By Laws.

From the twenty-ninth, saying that the lots in 56th street, can be purchased for \$25,000, and recommending their purchase. Finance.

MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS

A letter was received from Dexter A. Hawkins Esq, asking that the board appoint a time and place, at which he might address them, on matters pertaining to the administration of the Compulsory Education. Act of which he was the author. Commissioner Jenkins moved to refer it to the Committee on By Laws.

Commissioner Halsted moved a substitute, which would give Mr. Hawkins a hearing, as he claimed that the scope and spirit of the law had been misconceived. This was lost and it went to By Laws.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF TRUANCY.

Kept from school by various causes.....	414
Residences could not be found.....	143
Truants and non-attendants.....	288
Placed in school.....	261
To House of Refuge.....	4
To Reformatory.....	2
Withdrawn (to other schools, work, &c.)	21

ALEX. M. STANTON.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

From the Committee on teachers, nominating Miss Amy B. Butts for principal of F. D. G. S. 29.

Commissioner Mathewson said, that he understood that the committee on teachers, had not reported the name which had been recommended by the trustees, and asked if this was the case.

Commissioner Hazeltine said the committee on teachers had been investigating this case, for the past four weeks. He should sustain the Trustees if they nominated the best person. But if in a case, it is shown that one of the Trustees had never visited the department, another but twice during the year, then it is apparent they are not competent to select a proper candidate.

Besides the twenty days have expired, and it is our duty to put some one in the place, and we should, we think, select a teacher who is most familiar with the details of the department and therefore we have sent in the name of Miss Butts.

Commissioner Mathewson said that Miss Wright the nominee of the majority, had had an experience of twenty three years, and that Miss White who had just resigned held an inferior position, in the same department to Miss Wright. He thought it was doing injustice to the Trustees, to ignore their wishes.

Commissioner Fuller said that Miss Butts, was in the line of promotion, had an excellent record, and was well acquainted with the details of the department. She had been then twenty-two years, and deserved pro-

motion. If she were promoted then the rest of the teachers in that department, would be advanced one step. If Miss Wright were in the place of Miss Butts he would certainly advocate her appointment.

Commissioner Wetmore said that the affairs of the Grammar School 29, had always interested him, especially the female department. There was an enemy to that school, and one who would be glad to break up the school if possible. He had threatened the girls should be cut off from church privileges if they went there. Therefore, it became necessary to select some one whom the girls knew. He thought therefore, the selection of Miss Butts would be best. The Ex-Principal of the male department had been loyal to his assistant, but he thought he had used too much influence in the matter.

Commissioner Halstead said that before the Trustees had their meeting it was understood that Miss Butts was to be nominated as principal, but for some reason when the Trustees met on account of some influence Miss Wright was nominated.

Commissioner Kelly said that he intended to vote one nominated by the majority of Trustees. He thought much out side influence had been used in favor of Miss Butts because she had many friends. He thought the Trustees had been unjustly represented here; he knew them to be honest men.

The question being called for, Miss Butts was elected.

From the committee on Teachers, recommending the appointment of Miss Maria E. Beardon, for Principal, and Miss Catherine Brophy, Vice Principal of P. S. 12.

Commissioner Hazeltine said the attendance was rapidly increasing, that the number last week was 400, and the school would be full if it did not have a vice principal. On voting.

From Committee on supplies recommending placing Mc Detmott's 12 inch Globe, to put supplies.

From the committee on New Schools, denying the application to have a colored school in Harlem.

From the Committee on the course of study, suggesting the expediency of making the attempt to represent at the Centennial Exhibition.

1. A printed statement of the history and progress, working condition, cost and results, of the system.

2. Plans and Elevations of the Normal College, and other school edifices, showing modes of heating, furnishing &c.

3. Stereoscopic views of the exterior and interior of buildings, in some cases with scholars, and in some cases without.

4. Sets of text books in most general use.

5. School apparatus used in the several grades.

6. A set of reports, Journals and documents &c.

7. Scholars work to include.

(1) Work of a single school in penmanship, arranged by classes, and bound in a single volume.

(2) Work of another school in Drawing.

(3) " " " " " Composition

(1) " " " " " Spelling.

(5) " " " " " Arithmetic

(6) Similar work in Geography, Grammar, German, and French.

(7) Similar lessons in Elementary Science, from the Grammar Schools.

The paper in all exhibited, to be of uniform size.

To carry out the above properly, Committee estimates an expense of \$1500 to \$2000. The report was ordered to be printed.

From the Normal School Committee asking for an appropriation of \$600. Finance.

From the Finance Committee appropriating \$1876 to improve the grounds of Normal College. Adopted.

From School Furniture, authorizing Trustees of nine-teenth ward to advertise for proposals for desks for G. S., 18 and 53.

Adopted.

From Committee on Buildings, recommending paying janitor of No 38, \$90 for rent.

Adopted.

From Committee on Evening Schools, recommending the appointment of Miss Maggie Garvin as principal of Female Evening School No. 38.

From Committee on Teachers, recommending the appointment of Miss Josephine Cozans, as Vice principal of P. S., No. 35.

Adopted.

The Committee on By-Laws recommending that the Trustees of the 22 ward be authorized, to close M. D. G. S., No. 6, at such times as may be necessary to complete

the repairs in progress, without detriment to the salaries of the teachers. Adopted.

From the Committee on By-Laws, recommending the discharge from further consideration of the case of John Apman.

Adopted.

From the same recommending changing "Normal Schools" when it occurs to "Normal College." Adopted.

From Finance Committee, recommending appropriation of \$1,498 to alter class rooms in G. S. 3.

From same recommending appropriating \$600, to pay bills of Normal College.

From Finance Committee, appropriating \$40, 943 to erect a new school building on Courtland Avenue, near Third Avenue.

Adopted.

Commissioner Klamroth, called up the "Music Question" again, and took up the points made by Commissioner Halsted at the last meeting and remarked on each of them. He said the Board had been over-awed by outside parties, after it had marked out a plan. The Trustees had nothing to do with directing the movements of this Board. And as for the principal, he said the schools were made for the pupils and not for the teachers. He moved to go into an election of Musical Director, and leave the assistant at another time.

Adjourned.

For the JOURNAL.

The School Master Abroad.

THE VALE OF WYOMING.—THE COAL MINES OF PENNSYLVANIA—HOW THE MINES ARE WORKED, &c.

DEAR JOURNAL:—I am spending an entire week in this delightful region of the Key Stone State, and am hoarding up much mental treasure for future use, as well as a large stock of experience for coming events.

This charming valley of Wyoming so rich in rural beauty, and so dark in historic record, is about forty-three miles long and from three to five wide; the Susquehanna sweeps through it, a shallow, narrow and crooked stream choked up by sand bars, and impeded by numerous small islands.

Standing upon the summit of Pine Ridge on a bright and mellow afternoon of one of our late October days, I had an extended view of the landscape from Pittston on the north, where the valley opens, to a point far below Wilkesbarre in the south, some ten miles or more, where the hills in sunlight stretch away; the purple haze of these Autumn days, settling over mountain, dale and stream added a new charm to the picture, building up the fancy like a scene from fairy land. Just beyond and opposite nestled the little village of Wyoming, standing upon the battle ground, and the scene of the massacre that occurred here during the Revolution.

After enjoying this glorious panorama for a length of time, I crossed over the river and approached the place where the battle had been fought, and where a monument now stands to mark the site of the sanguinary conflict.

I read the inscription:—"Near this spot, was fought on the 3d of July, 1778, the battle of Wyoming, in which a small band of patriotic Americans, chiefly the undisciplined, the youthful and the aged, spared by inefficiency from the distant ranks of the Republic led by Col. Zebulon Butler, and Col. Nathan Denison with a courage that deserved success, fearlessly and bravely fought a combined British, Tory and Indian force of thrice their number. Numerical superiority alone gave success to the invader, and widespread havoc, desolation and ruin marked his savage and bloody footsteps through the valley. This monument commemorative of those events, and in memory of the actors in them, has been erected over the bones of the slain by their descendants, and others who gratefully appreciate the services and sacrifices of their patriot ancestors."—"Dulce et decorum est Pro Patria Mori."—Then follows the names of two field officers, ten captains, ten lieutenants, six ensigns and one hundred

and fifty privates who yielded up their lives upon the altar of their country's liberty.

While visiting the schools about here, I embraced the opportunity to take a look into the coal mines, of which there are a number. While standing on a hill near Wilkesbarre, I counted twenty-six collieries in operation; they lie chiefly in the valley. One of the school trustees, who also was superintendent of a mine extended me an invitation to go down into one. He gave me the choice, either to go into a slope, or down a shaft nine hundred feet. I accordingly chose the former, being advised by a friend that it would be a more comfortable journey, and would see quite as much as would be necessary. While preparing to descend, I observed a group of boys, who should have been in school, watching me closely. They resembled imps from the lower regions, for their faces were black as midnight from contact with the coal and its dust. "Boys, what makes you so dirty?" I asked. "We work in the breakers over there." "How much do you earn a day?" "About seventy-five cents." "Don't you want to go to school?" "Yes, sir, but we've got to work for awhile yet, maybe we'll go bimeby." My guide approached, and with a sign from him, I followed on—

"Down in a coal mine,
Underneath the ground,
Where they dig the dusky diamonds
All the year 'round."

After going about a hundred feet in the slope, a lighted lamp was placed in my hand, and then we travelled from one chamber to another, going down deeper at every step, until we were about 400 feet beneath the earth's surface, and nearly a mile from the opening. There were mules dragging loads of coal in different directions on tramways, and guided by no other light save the flame from the driver's lamp. Those strong and patient animals having a home in the darksome regions continually, never being brought above ground, except to bury their dead bodies.

There we saw a small boy curled up in a corner, sitting solitary and alone with his lamp fixed to the front of his cap and apparently doing duty of some kind. "What is he doing there?" I asked. "He is keeping this door shut." "Don't you see," said my guide, "that if this door was left open a little while, much of the fresh air, which is very precious, would be wasted in a different direction, going through this passage altogether, and leaving the miners to suffer for want of it, in the other openings." "Is not the little fellow lonesome?" "Oh no! He is quite used to it; he has been guarding that door for the last six months."

Then my guide explained, how fresh air was pumped into the mines, and a free circulation kept up through miles of underground passage ways. The air was certainly fresh and pure, and the mine dry and comfortable. Just then I discovered that my lamp was not a safety or Davy lamp, and felt somewhat uneasy about proceeding farther into the bowels of the earth. I began to suspect that there was fire damp around and requested to be brought back to the light of day. My fears were laughed at and I was urged to follow on, "for," said my guide, "I am going wire gauze and gives but a feeble light, but the man has sharp sight and he knows the ground; he travels miles through the mine on his lonesome but dangerous errand; the damp, if there is any, communicates with the flame inside the wire gauze, but it does not explode nor ingite the surrounding gas. He at once takes his coat and scatters the dangerous element, by swinging it around in every direction, until he is satisfied that it does not exist in a sufficient quantity to prove troublesome. We have enough gas in these mines to light up New York and Philadelphia for the next twenty years. There is a spot right overhead that it issued from; I stopped it a short time ago. Look out for that car coming along, step this

side of the track. We pay the miners sixty cents per car load, and they average from \$3.25 to \$3.00 per day, working ten hours."

Thus for two hours I groped and stumbled through the coal mines of the Wyoming valley, and surely I came to the surface, a wiser but a dirtier man, having fallen twice, and handled various specimens that were offered for my inspection.

I next proceeded to examine the engine house, and saw there the mighty wire rope two inches thick winding around the great wooden draw, end drawing to the surface the loads of coal as they were brought to the mouth of the mine. The rope was 2400 feet long, and the steam engine wound and unwound it like lightning, to bring up full cars and let down empty ones.

te take you to Scranton by the underground road. Scranton, you know, is ten miles from here." "Can you reach that place through the mines?" "Why yes, certainly," was the reply; "you can connect from one mine to another, until you find yourself right in the heart of that city, as it were." "But I don't want to take the journey just now, and I am sure that I smell gas or fire; an explosion would be a dreadful thing, and I don't want to die in such a dark and dismal place; and we are so far from any aid if an accident should occur, let us go back." "Oh nonsense!" shouted my conductor, "there is no fire damp here at all, it is the smoke of gunpowder that you smell, they are blasting, off in that direction—there, don't you hear it? Come along, you big goose, you are safe enough, I have not shown you half through the mine, I must take you three hundred feet below, yet, and show you the rich veins of Red Ash Coal, the finest in the valley. This vein that I want to show you now is twenty-five feet thick, of the purest coal." "How long has this mine been worked?" I asked. "About twenty years, and no doubt it will be worked for twenty years longer." "Have you had any explosions lately from the fire damp?" "No, I have had charge here now about two years, and I have lost only four men by accidents of that kind. You see, we send down a man called the fire boss, every morning about three o'clock; he takes a Davy lamp along; it is protected by see the coal in great lumps, broken up by strong iron teeth, placed in huge rollers, the coal passing between, and then sliding down into a big revolving sieve, resembling the revolver of a squirrel's cage, placed at an inclination of thirty degrees. The small or nut coal coming through the meshes first, at the upper end of the sieve, and the other sizes following the larger or stove and egg sizes coming through at the lower end of this revolving sieve, then lastly sliding along in gutters and falling into empty cars ready to receive it. Miners say that there is coal enough in the valley to last a thousand years. Three hundred car loads are sent away daily from some of the collieries, the New Jersey Central Railroad taking away the biggest quantity. Coal is delivered here at \$3 per ton.

I was shown specimens of coal having the impress of various leaves upon them, such as the fern and others; also, a stump of a tree twenty inches in diameter that was petrified into coal. And other specimens variegated with the hues of the rainbow, and stalactites from the mines clear as crystal.

The general impression of those working the mines is, that this location was once the bed of a lake, and that the coal deposits are but the remains of accumulated vegetable matter, petrified into solid masses through chemical changes, bituminous springs and other agencies, the proofs of which seem to appear on every hand.

Dr. Buckland tells us, in speaking of the coal mines of Bohemia, that the most elaborate imitations of living foliage bear no comparison with the beautiful profusion of extinct vegetable form with which the galleries of those coal mines are overhung.

The spectator feels himself transported, as if by enchantment, into the forests of another world; he beholds trees and forms now unknown upon the surface of the earth presented to his senses almost in the vigor of primeval life; their scaly stems and bending branches with their delicate foliage spread before him, little impaired by the lapse of countless ages, and bearing faithful records of extinct systems of vegetation which began and terminated in times of which those records are the infallible historians.

JNO. OAKLEY.

A census just taken of the beggars of Paris gives the total number at 65,250. Of these 25,480 are women, 14,500 men, 13,060 girls, and 12,210 boys.

The Library, consisting of 15,000 musical works, is accessible to pupils.

THE PALACE OF ALADDIN.

One of the most enjoyable days I have spent in England was a visit to Mentmore, Buckinghamshire, the seat of the late Baron Rothschild, and still the home of his widow. I had known all my life of the almost fabulous wealth of the Rothschilds, but had no such vivid conception of the reality as I brought away with me.

The estate comprises 15,000 or 20,000 acres of the finest land of this famous shire. The approach from Cheddington station, from which it is distant about two miles, lies through a magnificent lawn leading to a wooded acclivity, upon the summit of which the mansion stands. From the tower the view is one of the finest in the Midland counties, embracing on one side the ancient manor and village of Wing, on another the manor of Tring, and on a third the historic site of Ivanhoe. How the course of the world's history has been changed by the blow which an ancestor of John Hampden struck the Black Prince, the victor of Crecy and Poitiers, for which "Tring, Wing, and Ivanhoe" were forfeited! In the distance is the vale of Aylesbury, and far away on the ridge of the Chiltern Hills the monument of the Duke of Bridgewater bounds the range of vision.

Tring Park, owned by another of the Rothschild family, is said to be second in the beauty of its garden only to Mentmore; but this I had no time to see. The subtropical gardens, vegetable gardens, the Fountain garden, and the Italian garden occupied us for hours. The first is second, I suppose, only to the Royal Botanic Gardens in Kew; the second embraces, with the fruit gardens, about twenty acres, the whole proceeds of which are consumed in the mansion.

In one of the numerous graperies, so arranged as to furnish fruit every month in the year, I saw a single cluster of grapes which would weigh six pounds, the berries on which were about the size of good, large plums, and the most luscious I ever tasted. Oranges, figs, pineapples, bananas, and other tropical fruits consumed in the mansion, are all grown in the conservatories of Mentmore. When the Baroness is absent yachting in the Channel or at her London house, orders by telegram are sent to Mentmore daily for the supplies required.

The vases in the Fountain and Italian Gardens cost each £1,000. The statuary is all of the most costly kind, executed by the first masters, many of them copies of originals which I saw in the Louvre or in the British museum. The great hall, which from the entrance seemed to me about 20 by 30 feet, is filled with vases and statuary. Its contents must represent a value of not less than £800,000. We were not less than three hours passing through the rooms. The finish is exquisite, and the furnishing of each sumptuous, some idea may be formed of the whole from the furniture of a single bedroom, one of the many great chambers costing £25,000 or £30,000.

In the dining room and baronial hall are furnishings exceeding £200,000 each. Costly cabinets of the time of Louis XIV. of ebony inlaid with ivory or gold; jeweled blocks, made of solid gold; diamonds, rubies, and all sorts of precious stones; walls hung with the costliest tapestry of the time of Louis XIV., or covered with the richest needle-embroidered satin, may give some idea of the wealth lavished on this more than princely mansion. The costliest paintings adorn the walls, and the most skillful and expensive workmanship is displayed upon the

ceilings. The idea of the Baron seems to have been to build and furnish a mansion such as no other person in England, except perhaps the duke of Westminster, could hope to rival.

The stud is said to contain more high bred horses than any in the world. It embraces thirty-five huns and as many racers. None of which I heard were less in value than £600, while many of them run up into the thousands. Favonius, Macaroni, and Old Tom, the last patriarch of high bred racers we saw, all winners of famous races. For Favonius £12,000 were refused, and for Macaroni £7,100 were but recently paid.

I was fortunate in getting an introduction to Mentmore through an acquaintance I made in England. The grounds are on rare occasions open to visitors, but ordinarily there is no access to the mansion. I saw, I believe, every room in the house except the strong room, where the treasures are kept during the absence of the family. — *Cor. St. Louis Times.*

TWO ANECDOTES OF LINCOLN.

In the course of a lecture in Boston recently Judge W. I. Gilbert related the following as reported, by the *Globe*.

"In the Summer of 1862, I had occasion to call on the President in Washington, to urge the claim of an officer, whose pay had been unjustly withheld by the War Department. When I entered, Mr. Lincoln was alone. I said: 'I have not called to ask for an office, either for myself or any friend.' I then went on to cite the facts in the case of the officer. When I had finished, Mr. Lincoln said: 'When you came in you said you did not come to ask for office, but the fact is you bring up a matter which will give me more trouble than any application for office.' After looking over some documents Lincoln added: 'I do not see how the Government of the United States can afford not to pay an officer for rendering it services.' He then indorsed on the officer's commission the following words:

'Ascertain length of time of service and pay without formalities.

A. LINCOLN.

Another case was that of a young artillery officer who had served gallantly in Fremont's Army and received a severe wound. The War Department refused to consider his claims, and he was destitute and sick. I told him to go to the White House and state the facts in his case to Lincoln. When he returned to me, his face wreathed in smiles, he produced a monstrous official document addressed to the Secretary of War, inclosing his worn and soiled commission. On the outside was indorsed:

'Let the within-named be paid up to date, disregarding formalities.

A LINCOLN."

COLORS IN BATTLE.

Taste in dress is one of the most desirable of attributes in both sexes, but in what colors he shall dress becomes not only more than a matter of taste with the soldier, but of the most vital importance. For, from numerous observations, it would appear that men are hit during battle according to the color of their dress in the following order: Red is the most fatal color; the least fatal, Austrian gray. The proportions are, red twelve, rifle green seven, brown six, Austrian bluish-gray five.

A PREPARATION FOR THE BLOOD

There never was a time when a safe and powerful Blood Depurant, capable of thoroughly purifying and renovating that important fluid, was more imperatively needed than now. Scrofula and other terrible diseases of the flesh the glands, and the skin are everywhere on the increase, and the ordinary modes of treatment are utterly powerless to arrest them. Physicians exhaust their lists of so-called specifics in vain in the endeavor to check these scourges of mankind; but, fortunately, when their skill has been baffled, a sovereign remedy yet remains. **Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup** meets the exigency. Ulcers and eruptive diseases of the most virulent nature are permanently expelled from the system by its use. A combination of vegetable extracts, which no taint in the blood, whether casual or transmitted, can resist, gives it absolute control over all disorders arising from this cause.

The two most curative agents in this wonderful disinfectant and invigorant are SARSAPARILLA and STILLINGIA, both well known to medical men and pharmacopologists as antidotes to poison in the veins which produces and perpetuates all flesh-consuming, bone-destroying, and obstinate glandular and cutaneous distempers. But, although these admirable vegetable antiseptics have long figured in the *materia medica*, the beneficent operation of these concentrated extracts, when united in one medicine, was never dreamed of by the profession until it was demonstrated in the effects of the **Blood and Liver Syrup**.

Among the maladies for which we are warranted, by an immense mass of evidence in recommending the **Blood and Liver Syrup** as an unrivaled remedy may be named *Scrofula or King's Evil, White Swellings, Erysipelas, Chronic Sores, Abscess, Cancer, Goitre or Swelled Neck, Tumor, Carbuncle, Scurvy, Rheum, Heart Disease*, and every variety of *Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Boils, Humors, Eczema, Rashes*, etc., with which the skin and fleshy fiber of the human species are liable to be infested.

EDEY'S

CARBOLIC TROCHES,

A Specialty for Sore Throat,

the Carbolic Acid of which the Troches are in part composed acting as a HEALING AGENT and curing all forms of ulcerated and inflamed surfaces of the larynx and epiglottis.

A specialty for Hoarseness, the Cleansing power of the Carbolic Acid tending to expel all collections and formations of Mucous Matter, Phlegm, etc., and restoring a healthy action to the sensitive and delicate organs of the throat and windpipe.

EDEY'S CARBOLIC TROCHES may be safely relied on as a preventive in all cases of Small Pox, Varioloid, etc. A specialty for Common Colds, Coughs, and all disorders of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Price 25 Cents per Bottle.

UPHAM'S

FRECKLE, TAN, AND PIMPLE BANISHER.

A few applications of this preparation will remove Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Pimples, or Blotches on the Face and render the complexion clear and fair. For softening and beautifying the skin it has no equal.

Price 50 cents. Sent by mail, postpaid for 75 cents.

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., Wholesale Agents, 8 and 9 College Place, N.Y.

HENRY'S

INSECT POWDER

IS AN INFALLIBLE DESTROYER OF

ALL INSECT LIFE.

USE STRICTLY ACCORDING DIRECTIONS.

KILLS FLIES LIKE SHOT.

Torture Instantly Allayed.

Dr. Townsley's

INDIAN VEGETABLE

TOOTHACHE ANODYNE.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

IMPORTANT. Endorsed by the Medical profession. Dr. Wm. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS Cures Coughs, Colds and Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Chest. Dr. TOWNSLEY'S TOOTHACHE ANODYNE cures in one MINUTE.



HALE'S

HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR FOR THE CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, BRONCHIAL TUBES, AND LUNGS, LEADING TO CONSUMPTION.

This infallible remedy is composed of the HONEY of the plant HOREHOUND, in chemical union with TAR-BALM, extracted from the LIFE PRINCIPLE of the forest tree ABIES BALAMEA, or Balm of Gilead.

The Honey of Horehound soothes AND SCATTERS all irritations and inflammations, and the Tar-Balm CLEANSSES AND HEALS the throat and air-passages leading to the lungs. FIVE additional ingredients keep the organs cool, moist, and in healthful action. Let no prejudice keep you from trying this great medicine of a famous doctor, who has saved thousands of lives by it in his large private practice.

N. B.—The Tar Balm has NO BAD TASTE OR SMELL.

PRICES, 50 CENTS AND \$1 PER BOTTLE. (Great saving to buy large size.)

Sold by all Druggists.

"Pike's Toothache Drops" cure in 1 minute.

CARPET CLEANING.

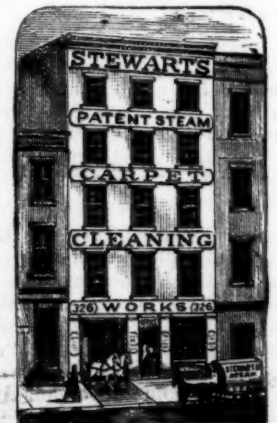
T. M. STEWART,

(Formerly Senior partner of No. 157 West 32d Street.)

326 SEVENTH AVENUE,

AND,

34 PENN STREET, BROOKLYN, E. D.



THIRTEEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Carpets thoroughly freed from dust and moth without injury to the finest fabric.

Also by our new method, we can remove all STAINS from Carpets, whatever cause, without injury to color. Orders, by post or otherwise, promptly attended to.

NEW ANATOMICAL MODELS OF THE HUMAN BODY, for Teaching the Elements of Anatomy & Physiology TO THE SCHOLARS OF PUBLIC, COMMON and HIGH SCHOOLS.

These Models are, First, the Human Skeleton complete, Life Size, \$20. The Muscular System, complete, 4 feet high, \$20, and a Body or Trunk, life size, showing the internal structure, \$25, giving the Lungs, Heart, Arteries, Veins, Liver, Stomach, Intestines, etc., etc. These models are painted in oil colors, and are true to nature. They have been endorsed by the first Anatomists in New York. Each object is labeled with the plain English Words and also the technical term. Any teacher can teach with them, and they will illustrate any text-book.

The Models have been adopted by the Board of Education of New York City.

Any number of sets can be furnished on order, and will be sent on receipt of price to any address or C. O. D.

Anatomical Model Co.
1298 Broadway, New York.

Send for a Circular. E. A. JENNINGS,
Secretary.

Eraser "Catechism."

Have you ever seen a perfect Eraser? Have you tried the "Magic"? The "Improved Magic"? The "Triangular"? The "Reversible"? The "Common School"? The "Higgins"? The "Common Wool"? Have you found any of them satisfactory? Don't the handles of the "Adjustable" and "Reversible" get loose? Don't the carpet gather dust when new, and wear smooth when old. Is not the Wool intolerably dusty? Have you become entirely disgusted? Are you willing to try another? Something new? Cleanly? Cheap? Durable? Did you ever see an Eraser with a surface near 1/2 inch in thickness, made of hair and wool in such proportion that it will neither wear smooth or get dusty? An Eraser lighter than any other? Cheaper than any other? Cleaner than any other? In short, did you ever see the JAPANESE ERASER? If not, don't you want to? Don't you want to try one? If you do, won't you send us 25 cents for a sample? Price, \$2.50 per doz.

RESPECTFULLY.

Hadley Brothers & Kane,
School Furnishers,
63 & 65 Washington St., Chicago.

For the Holidays. NO GIFTS BETTER APPRECIATED Just Out.—New, Fresh and Handsome. GEMS OF ENGLISH SONG.

A perfect collection of songs, with piano accompaniment, comprising over 75 of the choicest Songs, Ballads, Duets and Quartets known; selected with great care, and with especial regard to quality and popularity.
233 pages, full music size.

The N. Y. Evening Mail says: "A most extraordinary collection of really fine songs. * * * One could hardly imagine so many veritable gems could be contained in a single volume.
Price, \$2.50 plain; \$3 in muslin; \$4 full gilt.

Of the same form and price, full music size, are

"Gems of Strauss." A new edition, comprising over 100 best Strauss Waltzes, etc.; etc.

"Organ at Home."
"Musical Treasure."
"Gems of German Song."
"Pianoforte Gems."
"Gems of Scottish Song."
"Moor's Irish Melodies."

Any of the above books sent, post-paid, for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & Co., CHAS. H. DITSON & Co.,
Boston. 711 B'way, New York.

BOOK AGENTS and GOOD SALESMEN Are "COINING MONEY" with the famous BIDA DESIGNS.

The French Edition of which sell for \$165, and the London Edition for \$200. Our Popular Edition (\$5.50), containing over One Hundred full-page quarto plates, is the CHEAPEST AND MOST ELEGANT PUBLICATION IN AMERICA, and the BEST to SELL. Critics vie with each other in praising it, and the masses buy it.

From local agent in Southport, Conn.: "In our village of 80 houses I have taken sixty-five orders; have canvassed in all about 12 days (in village and country), and have taken orders for one hundred and free copies."

FULL PARTICULARS FREE. Address
J. B. FORD & CO., Publishers,
27 Park Place, New York.

Wilson MacDonald, SCULPTOR

1298 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Has formed a class of a limited number of Students for the Winter months, to which he will give instructions in SCULPTURE and MODELING.
For Particulars and Terms apply by letter.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 62 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST., NEW YORK. (Established 1849.)

Young men, ladies and boys taught Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Rudimental and higher English Branches, at hours suiting, day or evening. Writing lessons \$3.00 monthly. Backward persons and foreigners rapidly advanced by private instruction. Ladies qualified as Book-keepers and Cashiers.

JOSEPH F. GRAHAM, BOOTS & SHOES

WOODEN SHOES.
Manufactures Wire Screwed Shoes, warranted the best article in the market. Also, Gents', Ladies' and Children's Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.
206 & 208 GREENWICH STREET,
Corner Vesey Street, New York.

S. STINER & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in OYSTERS & CLAMS,

PICKLED OR PLAIN,
In any Quantity, and at all Times in their Season.
3 & 4 Washington Fish Market,
NEW YORK.

GIVEN AWAY

To every reader of the Family Journal.
"Centennial America,"
A \$10 Tinted Engraving, Size 22x28.

Our Large and Beautiful Tinted Engraving, containing over 200 Historical Views and Portraits of all leading events and personages from the landing of Columbus to the present time, including a magnificent and perfect view of the Centennial Buildings in Fairmount Park at Phil., will be given to the Readers of Our Great Literary and Fashion Paper, the Weekly Family Journal, containing Three Splendid continued Stories, together with short sketches and a large amount of miscellaneous reading. Sent four months on trial, including the Engraving, post paid for \$1.00. Any Newsdealer will give you a copy free, or address, The Family Journal, 292 Broadway, N. Y.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

TASTELESS MEDICINES.
Castor Oil and any other nauseous medicines, can be taken easily and safely in DICKMAN'S & CO'S Soft Capsules. No taste; no smell. Sold by your druggist. Ask him for our little book.

Extra Inducements Offered. Prices and Terms to suit all.



PIANOS.
Pianos and Organs Rented, and rent allowed towards purchasing.
380 Fulton Street, opposite Johnson, Brooklyn.

35 cts. Centennial Readings. 35 cts.
Recitations and Dialogues, with a choice variety of other matter in the "ELOCUTIONIST'S ANNUAL" for 1876. 200 pages. Sent post-paid on receipt of 35 cents.
J. W. SHOEMAKER & Co.,
National School of Elocution and Oratory,
1418 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

HOW TO
CURE
Stammering, Corns, Bunions,
Sick-headache, Neuralgia,
Asthma, Drunkenness, Rheumatism.
MAKE
The Hair Grow, Ginger Beer,
Cologne, Jockey Club Bouquet,
Ottawa Beer.

Send 20 cts. for each Receipt, or 3 for 40 cts., 5 for 60 cts., 8 for 80 cts., or the 13 for \$1.00.
Address FARRELL & CO.,
208 Kenp Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

EDWARD F. DE SELDING.
Bookseller & Stationer,
NO. 400 FULTON STREET,
Bet. Smith St. and Gallatin Place, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Keeps constantly on hand a full stock of School—Miscellaneous—and Illustrated Books, Bibles, Prayer Books, etc., Fine Stationery

THE QUARTERLY ELOCUTIONIST,
Readings, Declamations and Dialogues
for school, parlor and platform. Issued January April July and October. Address,
MRS. ANNA RANDALL DIEHL,
27 Union Square, New York
\$1.00 per year. Send 25 cents for specimen number.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS

Taken all sizes and styles.
H. Greer No. 256
Bowery.

Cartes de Visite and Imperial Cartes
Finely retouched at reduced prices. Copying of all kinds done.
Books exchanged. Furnish all new. Want old. Write. Name this paper. American Book Exchange, N. Y.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED

To sell Dr. Cha's receipts; or Information for Everybody, in every county in the United States and Canada. Enlarged by the publisher to 648 pages. It contains over 200 household recipes, and is suited to all classes and conditions of society. A wonderful book and a household necessity. It sells at sight. Greatest inducements ever offered to book agents. Sample copies by mail, Postpaid for \$1.00. Exclusive territory given. Agents more than double their money. Address Dr. Cass's Sewing Machine House, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

A NEW GAME
FOR THE 10 PLACES
HOME CIRCLE
A charming, Scripture-teaching pastime for the home circle, founded on Bible history. The TEN PLACES of Egypt, by an eminent clergyman. Each step in the progress of the game is typical of the Hebrew bondage. Four Games, with forty illustrated cards, mailed for 50 cents. Special terms for Sunday-schools, Fairs, and Agents. Also, "CENTENNIAL GAMES" of American History and Biography for 100 Years; 50 new games; a storehouse of fun and profit, with 40 cards, in a Patent Box. Price, 75 cents, with mail for One Dollar.
E. B. TREAT, Pub., 305 E'way, N. Y.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

The best materials for
Oil, Water Color and Pastel Painting and Drawing.
Imported and for sale by
Wm. SCHAUS, J. C. Reichard and
Catalogue on application. 749 BROADWAY, N. Y.



Adamantine Hardness, Exquisite Marking Finish, Enduring Black, Fine and Smooth, very easy to Erase, remains Black.

Sent by express in any quantity. BOARDS OF EDUCATION do well with it.

It is easily applied with ordinary paint brush, and persons with common skill can make a perfect black board, upon any smooth surface, which will be free from streaks, and give a solid, fine stone surface.

N. Y. SILICATE BOOKSLATE CO.,
191 Fulton Street.

School Furniture.

DESKS and SEATS.
Unequalled for Health and Comfort!
Also,
Maps, Globes, Apparatus, &c.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

O. D. CASE & CO., HARTFORD, CONN.
MAGIC LANTERNS AND MICROSCOPES
IN EVERY VARIETY.

Catalogues with full descriptions and instructions, sent free.
REALLISTER, Manufacturing Optician,
48 Nassau St., N. Y.

HOME AND SCHOOL, A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF POPULAR EDUCATION. (Beautifully Illustrated.)

THE VOLUME FOR 1875 contains:
Illustrated papers on the COSTUMES of DIFFERENT PEOPLES, their MANNERS and CUSTOMS, MODES of TRAVEL, BUILDINGS, the FAUNA and FLORA of the COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, etc.
Illustrated papers on PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.
Illustrated STORIES FOR CHILDREN, (to be read aloud to good pupils).
Illustrated INCIDENTS of NOTE in HISTORY.
Other articles, SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL, or concerning METHODS of TEACHING.
A Magazine for Teachers, having no rival in its peculiar field.
Subscription price, \$1.50; Specimen copies, 10 cents.
Clubbed at reduced rates with all other respectable publications. Teachers and others wishing to subscribe for educational, literary, or scientific journals for 1875, will find it to their interest to do so through HOME AND SCHOOL.
The HOME and SCHOOL PREMIUM LIST is the largest ever offered to the American public. PREMIUMS RANGING IN VALUE FROM \$3 TO \$2,000 ARE GIVEN TO THOSE WHO GET UP CLUBS OF SUBSCRIBERS.
Send for premium list and specimen copy.
Address
JOHN S. MORTON & CO.,
125 and 126 West 44th St., Louisville, Ky.

BOYNTON'S Gas-Tight Furnaces,

For Hard or Soft Coal or Wood. Especially Adapted for Heat ng

Dwellings, Churches, Schools, &c

More Powerful, Durable, Economical and Freer from Gas than any other Furnaces in the market.

"OUR FAVORITE" Elevated-Oven Range, with Hot Closet, and "Cabinet Portable Range," with Hot Closet, the Best Ranges for family use.

Cooking & Heating Stoves,

HOTEL RANGES, &c., IN GREAT VARIETY.

Send for Circulars.

RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., Manufacturers,
234 Water Street, New York.

Western Agents: ELIS & WILLS,
83 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. OKS.—D. Van Nostrand; 23 Murray and 27 Warren St., New York. Publisher and Importer of Scientific Books. Send ten cents for Catalogue of works in Architecture, Astronomy, Shipbuilding, Meteorology, Chemistry, Geology, Drawing, Electricity, Engineering, Mathematics, Coal, Iron, Hydraulic, etc., etc.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

SECOND YEAR OF

NEW

THE VENETIAN NAVY.

The NATIONAL TEACHERS' MONTHLY

Spiciest of the educationals. Sample free. Subscription one dollar. With the NEW YORK SCHOOL JOURNAL, \$3.00 for both. Address A. S. BARNES & CO., 111 & 113 William St. N.Y.

THE NATIONAL SERIES.

THIS SERIES, numbering nearly 400 volumes, is the most extensive, the most complete in every branch of instruction, the most uniformly excellent, and the most universally popular Series of School and College Text-Books ever issued by a single publishing house. It includes among others the following:

Standard Books of National Series.

Parker & Watson's National Readers.
Parker & Watson's National Spellers.
Monteith & McNally's Geographies.
Davies' Complete Mathematics.
Clark's English Grammar.
Emma Willard's Histories.
Beers' Round-hand Penmanship.
Peck's Gannet's Philosophy.
Jarvis's Physiology and Laws of Health.
Porter's Chemistry.
Wood's Botany.
Cleveland's Compendiums of Literature.
Fajol's French Course.
Chapman's American Drawing.

Newest Books of National Series.

Watson's Independent Readers.
Watson's Independent Spellers.
Monteith's Independent Geography.
Peck's Short Arithmetic.
Clark's Brief, and Normal Grammar.
Barnes' Brief History of the United States.
Steele's 14 Weeks Course in each Science.
Wood's Botanist and Florist.
Peabody's Moral Philosophy.
Wormman's French Echo.
Wormman's German Series.
Searing's Virgil's Æneid.
Jepson's Music Readers.
Folsom's Logical Book-keeping.

The whole crowned by the unique collection of professional manuals known as

THE NATIONAL TEACHERS' LIBRARY,

In 30 vols., headed by Page's "Theory and Practice of Teaching."

A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST of all A. S. Barnes & Co.'s Publications will be sent free to the address of any Teacher or School Officer applying for it.

The "NATIONAL TEACHERS' MONTHLY" commands in its editor and contributors the best professional talent the country affords. Subscription, \$1.00 per annum. Sample copy, Ten Cents.

A. S. BARNES & COMPANY, Educational Publishers,

111 & 113 William Street,
NEW YORK.

113 & 115 State Street,
CHICAGO.

112 Camp Street,
NEW ORLEANS.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

ROBERT PATON & SON, Manufacturers of School Furniture,



Church Furniture.

Sunday-School

and

Lecture Room

SETTEES,

CHAIRS, &c.

Catalogue containing illustrations of school requisites, sent on application with stamp.

26 Grove Street, New York.

1,000 AGENTS, Teachers, Students, Men and Women wanted to sell the

CENTENNIAL GAZETTEER of the UNITED STATES. Shows the grand results of 100 years of Freedom and Progress. New and complete. Over 1,000 pages. Illustrated.

It is a whole Library. Boston Globe. Not a Luxury, but a necessity. *Inter-Ocean*. All classes buy it, and agents make from \$100 to \$200 a month.

Wanted General Agent in every city of over 10,000. Address J. C. McTODD & Co. Phila. Pa.

The United States Publishing Company,
13 University Place, New York.

Want Agents everywhere for the following:

SPIRIT OF THE HOLY BIBLE. Edited by Frank Moore. An elegant 8vo. 640 pp., 500 Engravings—from the Old Masters. Price, \$5.00.

OUR FIRST HUNDRED YEARS. The Life of the Republic. By C. Edwards Lester. 13 monthly parts. 90 pp. each. Royal 8vo. 60 sts. each part.

LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF CHARLES SUMNER. By C. Edwards Lester. 5th Edition, revised and enlarged. 8vo, 700 pp. \$3.75.

THE NEW YORK TOMBS. By Warden Sutton. A complete history of Noted Criminals of New York, and the romance of Prison Life. 8vo. 670 pp. \$3.50.

IN THE HOMES OF THE PRESIDENTS. From Washington to Grant. By L. C. Holloway. 8vo. 600 pp. 16 portraits on steel. Price, \$3.75.

THE CHRISTIAN AGE. 16 page Weekly Newspaper. Edited by Rev. Dr. Deems. \$2.50 per year.

JESUS. An elegantly printed and illustrated 8vo volume, 736 pp. By Rev. Dr. Deems. Price, \$4.00.

Circulars, specimen pages, and terms to agents on application as above.

DR. BAKER'S PAIN PANACEA,

For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Colic, Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Spasms, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Swellings, Soreness of Joints, and all painful affections of the body, external or internal. For Colds, Sore Throat, Quinsy, and diseases of the throat and mucous membrane it is an invaluable remedy. For sale everywhere. Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1 per bottle.

HENRY'S CAMPHOR ICE,

for Chapped Hands, Chafed Skin, etc.

A MOST RELIABLE PREPARATION

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

Text-Books for 1875

1st.

PROF. EDW. OLNEY'S ARITHMETICS.

The Whole Series will be in Three Books.

1st. THE PICTORIAL PRIMARY ARITHMETIC, 150 pages, 25cts.

2d. THE ELEMENTS OF ARITHMETIC,

With 308 pages. Containing all that is usually embraced in our Practical Arithmetics. These books are on an entirely new and original plan, and are copiously illustrated, 85cts.

3d. THE SCIENCE OF ARITHMETIC. (In press.)

The first two books of the series (which are quite sufficient for a common-school course) will be published in June.

The wonderful success of Prof. Olney's Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, and Calculus have led the educational public to expect something unusually attractive in his new series of Arithmetics, and in this they will not be disappointed.

There is scarcely a College or Normal School in the United States that is not using some of Prof. Olney's mathematical books.

THEIR SUCCESS HAS BEEN MARVELOUS.

A sample set of Olney's Primary and Elements of Arithmetic, for examination, will be sent to any Teacher on receipt of 50 cents, which will just about pay the postage.

2d.

OLNEY'S INTRODUCTION TO ALGEBRA.

The best book for Beginners ever published. One vol. 12mo., tinted paper, \$1.00.

3d.

Benson J. Lossing's New Outline History of the United States.

For Graded and Private Schools. The most copiously illustrated.

SCHOOL HISTORY

ever published. Price \$1.25.

4th.

Shaw's New History of English and American Literature.

Prepared for school-room use by

Prof. TRUMAN J. BACKUS,

of Vassar Female College. In large, clear type. Price \$1.50.

Shaw's Specimens of American Literature and Literary Reader.

Prepared by

Prof. BENJ. N. MARTIN, N. Y. University. (To accompany the New History.) Price \$1.50.

5th.

Hooker's New Physiology,

Revised and corrected by

Prof. J. A. SEWALL, of Illinois State

Normal School. Elegantly illustrated and printed on tinted paper. Price \$1.60.

6th.

A Treatise on Plain and Spherical Trigonometry.

By Prof. C. F. R. BELLows, of Michigan

State Normal School. Price \$1.50.

7th.

Colton's New Series of Geographies.

The whole subject in two books. Preliminary Development Lessons have just been added to the New Introductory Geography. These books are simple, practical, and comprehensive. A striking feature is the maps, of which there are three full sets: Study, Railroad, and Reference.

We have recently purchased Dr. WAYLAND'S "Moral Science," "Political Economy," and "Intellectual Philosophy," also Dr. JOSEPH HAYES' "Intellectual and Moral Philosophy" and President HORKINS' "Moral Science."

Sample copies sent for examination on receipt of half price.

Send for our full catalogue of Text-books.

SHELDON & COMPANY,

New York.

In the sixteenth century Venice kept in permanent employment about sixteen thousand men. The pay of these was exceptionally good, and their privileges were great; their sons, at an early age, were entered in the workshops, and instructed in some one of the many trades carried on in them; they themselves, when old, were pensioned or admitted into a hospital established especially for the navy. On the other hand their work was severe. They were not only workmen, but soldiers, trained to the use of arms and the strictest discipline; their leading men, foremen and overseers being in turn their Sergeants, Lieutenants, and Captains. The government, in all working details, was in the hands of practical men, chosen from the workmen themselves, the highest of whom, with the title of Grand Admiral, exercised superintendence over the whole. But the supreme command was vested in the Provveditor General, a noble of high rank and distinguished service, either as commander afloat or as statesman ashore. It was a marked peculiarity of the Venetian Constitution that untried men could not hold any important office; their public men had to serve a long and laborious apprenticeship in subordinate positions, before they were considered qualified to take any prominent part in the affairs of the State; and amidst a people so peculiarly nautical few could mount the several steps of a long career without obtaining an insight into the conduct of naval business. At the end of the fifteenth century the control of this enormous establishment was found to be beyond the power of one man, and two assistants were appointed, one as Provveditor of the arsenal, who had more especial charge of the armory; the other as Provveditor of Artillery, whose title explains itself. Contrary to Venetian usage, which limited the duration of public office to sixteen months, these three were appointed for a term of three years, one going out each year in rotation, so that the majority of the three were at all times thoroughly conversant with the details of the administration. For the office of Provveditor was altogether administrative; the Provveditor General, or the three in council, were the representative and mouthpiece of the State, and their duties may fairly be compared to those of our Lords of the Admiralty in their relation to the dockyards, independent of their executive authority over ships or men afloat. The Grand Admiral, again, corresponded in some degree to the Admiral Superintendent of our yards, but with a much more extensive command, which included everything relating either to the building, the fitting out, or the arming of ships-of-war. His office was thus one of very great importance and of corresponding dignity. In an age of aristocratic exclusiveness his privileges were almost equal to those of the nobility, and on occasions of ceremony he wore a similar costume. This is specially described as consisting of a robe of red satin, over which was a vest that came down to the knees, and a cap of violet damask with a heavy bullion gold fringe. At State inspections of the arsenal he had a post of honor, when distinguished foreigners wished to see over the works he was their official guide; and when, on Ascension Day, the Doge, with all the pomp and splendor of rich Venice, went out to wed the Adriatic, he took command of the Bucintoro, the galley of the State.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

SILICATE BOOK SLATES.

LEAD or SLATE PENCIL.
Sold at all School Book and Stationery Stores. N. Y. Silicate Book Slate Co. 191 Fulton St. Cor. Church.



MARCY'S SCEPTICON
WITH GREATLY IMPROVED SELF CONDENSING CYLINDERS.
NEW SLIDES & EFFECTS.
CIRCULAR FREE. MANUAL DESCRIBING ALL 50 CENTS.

BLOEDER'S INK & STAIN EXTRACTING PENCILS
Sent by MAIL FOR 25 CENTS.
91 FULTON ST. NEW YORK.

For instantaneously removing Ink, Iron-Rust and similar stains from the fingers, white cotton, linen or woollen stuffs, &c.

For sale by Stationers and Druggists.

PHONOGRAPHIC

STUDENTS CAN RECEIVE AID IN STUDY

by addressing (with stamp)

MRS. E. E. BURNS,

TEACHER OF PHONOGRAPHY IN THE NEW YORK MERCANTILE LIBRARY AND COOPER UNION.

Office of the Journal of Photography, 23 Park Row, N. Y.

THE HOMELESS DOGS OF LONDON.

The first dog before whom I felt myself to be a very inferior being the other day was an aged and obese pug, who had evidently been lapped in luxury, and who made the best of his present miserable position in a way that made me ashamed of myself for ever being dissatisfied with anything. He was a splendid fellow in spite of being overweighted with years and fat, a genuine putty-colored Willoughby, with well-defined black mark and streak down his back, a double twisted tail, and a nose that curled up to his forehead. It was clear that he had not been homeless and starving for many hours, for he was fat, and sleek, and glossy, and his manners still had the repose which marks the caste of Vere de Vere, in spite of the hubbub and fussy confusion by which he was surrounded. As he got up from his couch of straw in the corner, and made his way to me through a tribe of curs, I felt inclined to beg pardon for having come to stare at him in his misery, and when he laid his gentle, loving muzzle on my hand, and looked up at me with his velvet eyes, I pitied his unknown, sorrowing owner from the bottom of my heart. A little further on a gentle group of Gordon setters and collies claimed my attention and chained my feet in front of their cage for some time. One of the former was a very handsome fellow, and as he looked glossy and sleek, and was lying down in a very contented and comfortable attitude, I was at a loss at first to understand why it was that his soft, tawny, womanish eyes had such a piteous expression in them. A further inspection showed me that one of his well-fringed front legs was broken midway between the foot and the knee, which accident decreased his chances of being purchased, and reduced it to a certainty almost that at the end of three days he would come to a violent and sudden death. It was very sad to see him! He was such a thorough gentleman and such a beauty! And it is a fact that high-bred beauty in either man or beast does appeal to all our warmest and most tender sympathies, whenever we see that it has fallen upon evil days. A vision flashed across me in an instant of the magnificent appearance he must have made in happier times, working a field with an equally admirable fellow. Turning away sadly enough from that harrowing thought, I fell into still lower depths of gloom at sight of an amiable, kindly, but most depressed-looking collie, for whom there was evidently no balm in Gilead on account of his separation from his owner. Vainly I strove to compass his purchase on the spot. The time was not ripe for him to be removed from the degrading ranks of the homeless and starving just yet. For my comfort a cautious friend whispered in my ear. "Why try to get a full-grown one, even if your peace of mind depends upon having a collie? You forget how different they are to human beings; they only love once, and never even feign to transfer their affections. Get a collie pup."—*London Society.*

Perfumers, by blending primary odors, obtain all the various bouquets. Roses, orange blossoms, jasmine, violets, geranium, tuberose, and jonquill, contain types of nearly all flower odors. Blend jasmine and orange flowers, and you get the scent of the sweet pea; jasmine and tuberose mixed produces the perfume of hyacinth; while violet and tuberose resemble the lily of the valley.

Have you seen the Wondrous Type Writing Machine?



No more pen paralysis! no more spinal curvature because of the drudgery of the pen. The type-writer has found rapid acceptance wherever introduced, and has fully sustained the claim that its work is twice as fast, three times as easy and five times as legible, as that of the pen. It paragraphs, punctuates, underlines, and does figure work—in a word, all things necessary to the production of a perfect manuscript. Any size to quality of paper may be used, and the most satisfactory results obtained, at a saving in time and strength of at least one hundred per cent. The type-writer "manifolds" fifteen copies at once, and its work can also be copied in the ordinary copy-press. Manufactured by E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y., which fact is sufficient guarantee of good workmanship and durability.

READ THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS.

What Mr. Jenny of the New York Tribune says about it:

NEW YORK, June 10, 1875.
DENMORE, Yost & Co.—Gentlemen: I am an earnest advocate of the Type-Writer. Having thoroughly tested its practical worth, I find it a complete writing machine, adapted to a wide range of work. The one I purchased of you several weeks since has been in daily use and gives perfect satisfaction. I can write with it more rapidly and legibly than with a pen, and with infinitely greater ease. Wishing you success commensurate with the merits of your wonderful and eminently useful invention, I am, respectfully yours,
E. H. JENNY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1875.
DENMORE, Yost & Co.—Gentlemen: I have seven of your Type-Writers in use. I only use all on extraordinary occasions, as three of an evening will copy a whole day's work. Last night the three machines copied the report of a case before the Admiralty Court, in Baltimore—27,800 words. The operators—girls—began work at seven o'clock, and one finished at half-past ten, another at eleven, and the other at half-past eleven. Two copies were made, and at midnight both were revised and ready for the attorneys. The work gave complete satisfaction. The net saving, over pen-copying, in last night's work alone, was \$27.32. I would not like again to try to get along without the use of the machines. Respectfully,
J. O. CLEPHANE,
No. 110 C Street, N. W.

OFFICE OF JON, BARLOW & Co., COM. AGENCY,
335 BROADWAY, New York, Dec. 8, 1874.
GENTLEMEN—The Type-Writers we purchased of you last June for our New York, Albany and Buffalo offices have given such satisfaction that we desire you to ship machines immediately to other of our offices at Baltimore, Cincinnati, Detroit, Hartford, Louisville, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and one more to our New York office, 335 Broadway. We think very highly of the machine, and hope you will meet with good success. Respectfully yours,
DUN, BARLOW & Co.

OFFICE OF WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.,
CHICAGO, July 8, 1874.
DENMORE, Yost & Co.—Gentlemen: Having had the Type-Writer in use my office during the past two years, I do not hesitate to express my conviction of its great value. Its best recommendation is simply to say that it is a complete writing machine. The work of writing can be done with it faster, easier and with a better result than is possible with the pen. The time required to learn its use is not worth mentioning in comparison with the advantages afforded by the machine. Yours truly,
ANSON STAGGILL.

WHAT GOVERNOR HOWARD OF RHODE ISLAND SAYS:
PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 27, 1875.
DENMORE, Yost & Co.—Gentlemen: We have now had the Type-Writer about a month, and are entirely satisfied with it. There can be no doubt in regard to its usefulness. When I saw the advertisement of the machine originally, I had little faith in it. An examination surprised me, but not so much as the practical working has. We have no trouble whatever with it, and it is almost constantly in operation. I think that it must rank with the great beneficial inventions of the century. Very truly yours,
HENRY HOWARD.

Every one desirous of escaping the drudgery of the pen is cordially invited to call at our store and learn to use the Type-Writer. Use of machine, paper and instructions FREE.

All kinds of copying done upon the Type-Writer. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DENMORE, YOST & CO.,
General Agents, 707 Broadway, New York.

MORRISTOWN, June 20, 1875.

DENMORE, Yost & Co.—Gentlemen: The Type-Writer, which I bought of you last March, I have used ever since, and I wish to express my sense of its very great practical value. In the first place, it keeps in the most perfect order, never failing in doing its work. I am able to write twice as fast as with the pen, and with far greater ease. The mechanical execution has become so far insubstantial that it takes far less of the attention of the mind than was the case with the pen, leaving the whole power of the thought to be concentrated on the composition, the result of which is increased vigor and strength of expression. The result is also so far better than the old crabbed chirography that it is a great relief both to myself and to my correspondents. The sermons written in this way are read with perfect ease by invalids and those who for any cause are kept from church on Sunday, which fills a want often felt by ministers. And altogether, if I could not procure another, I would not part with this machine for a thousand dollars. In fact, I think money is not to be weighed against the relief of nerve and brain that it brings. Yours very truly,
JOHN ABBOTT FRENCH,
Pastor 1st Free Ch., Morristown, N. J.

YOUNG AMERICA PRESS.



This is not a Toy,

To amuse for a while, and then to be thrown aside forever; nor a

A CATCH PENNY AFFAIR,

Where to put money into the pockets of the inventor, at the expense of the public, but a genuine printing press, from the hands of a practical press builder, alike adapted to the wants of the amateur as well as the general printer. It is simple, durable efficient and cheap. It has been tested by hundreds who have used other kinds, and the testimony of all is that it is the best. For further particulars of this press, address the proprietor and manufacturer,

JOSEPH WATSON,

73 Cornhill street, Boston; or 53 Murray st., New York



FOR EDUCATIONAL,

Amateur and Business Purposes,

THE Novelty Printing Press

IS WITHOUT A RIVAL.

Send stamp for catalogue with testimonials and agents' addresses to

BENJ. O. WOODS & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Every Description of Printing Material,
49 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON.

Card Press \$5.00.



EMPIRE

(Self-Inking) and

BOSTON PRESSES.

For Job Printers & Amateurs. Prices

of Presses and castles from \$4 upwards. Send \$c. for our splendid

new Catalogue of Presses, Castles, &c. Just out, with complete

illustrated instructions for beginners. Gorman & Co. 143

Washington St., Boston.

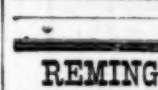
Printing Office complete for \$5



PRINTING PRESSES FROM \$3 TO \$350.

SEND 10 CENTS TO

W. J. EDWARDS, 36 CHURCH ST. N. Y.



RIFLE.

REMINGTON

Send for Illustrated Price-List of Military and Sporting Breech-Loading Rifles, Shot Guns, Pistols, Rifle-Cases, Cartridges, &c. E. REMINGTON & SONS, Manufacturers, Armory, Ilion, N. Y. 281 & 283 Broadway, New York.

SERVANTS

and

SEWING

MACHINES.

OFFICE

240

GRAND

STREET.

1st door east of 11th Street. New York.

HOUSEKEEPERS

needing honest and capable servants

should call and get them at the estab-

lished servants' office, No. 39 Grand

street.

SERVANTS

can always get good situations at the

same place.

SEWING MACHINES.

All first-class sewing machines sold

on low monthly payments, and instre-

ments made to suit the customer.

JUST OUT.

Song Tablet,

BY IRVING EMERSON, author of "SONG LANDS" and Superintendent of Music in the Public Schools of Hartford. A book for Home and Grammar Schools, SEMINARIES, ACADEMIES, SOCIAL SINGING and SINGING SCHOOLS.

Handsomely gotten up; containing nearly 200 pages, and sold for the low price of FIFTY CENTS.

Either of the above books sent prepaid on receipt of price. Address (as most convenient) the publishers,

BROWN & CROSS, Hartford; ORLANDO LEAH, 142 and 144 Grand Street, New York; BENJAMIN SANBORN, 26 Bromfield Street, Boston.

Slated School Books

SLATED ARITHMETICS or any other School Book! No Extra Charge for Sample. Watson's Independent Child's Script Speller, Slated, 3c. Sample Copy, 25c. A. S. BARNES & CO., Publishers and Patentees, 111 and 113 William street, N. Y. Send for Catalogue and Circular.

TO TEACHERS!

We have a fine collection of 25 minerals in a case,

which we send for \$5 C. O. D. Be sure and get it for your school.

Address,

NEW YORK SCHOOL JOURNAL.

AGENTS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

A few more young men and women to learn Book keeping, Penmanship, &c. to fill positions at a salary of \$500 to \$1000 per year. Salary paid while learning. Situation guaranteed. Address with stamp M. W. Cobb, Pres. Bus. Coll., Palmerville, O.

to \$20 per day. Agents wanted every where. Particulars free. A. H. BLAIR & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

\$5 \$20 per day at home. Terms free. Address Geo. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

12 Beautiful French Oil Chromos, size full, mounted ready for framing, sent postpaid for ONE DOLLAR. Grandest chance ever offered to Agents. For particulars send stamp. Address F. P. Gluck, New Bedford, Mass.

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT.—At home. Male or Female, \$35 a week warranted. No capital required. Particulars and valuable samples sent free. Address with 6 cent return stamp, A. D. Young, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine

WANTED—Agents for the best-selling Stationary Packages in the world. It contains 15 sheets paper, 15 envelopes, golden Pen, Pen-holder, Pencil, patent Yard Measure, and a piece of jewelry. Single package with pair of elegant Sleeve Buttons, postpaid, 25c. This package has been examined by the publisher of this paper, and found, as represented, worth the money. Circulars free. BRIDE & CO., 709 Broadway, N. Y.

SUPERB VISITING CARDS, pen written, 12 for 25 cents; 25 for 40 cents, postpaid. Elegant samples, 10 cents. Address J. D. HOLCOMB, Walla Creek, Ohio.

PERSONS answering any advertisements in this periodical, will please state that they saw the advertisement in the NEW YORK SCHOOL JOURNAL. This will be esteemed a favor both by advertisers and the Publishers of the JOURNAL.

\$25 per week, Patented Novelties and Chromos, guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their locality. Cost Nothing to try it. G. L. FELTON & CO., 119 Nassau Street, New York.

\$5 \$10 \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

"ART OF CANVASSING, OR AGENTS' AID." This little work will enable any one to make a living. By mail, 25 cts. Send stamp for circular. NEW YORK BOOK CONCERN, 170 N. St., New York.

POND'S EXTRACT. POND'S EXTRACT.

The People's Remedy.
The Universal Pain Extractor.
Note: Ask for Pond's Extract.
Take no other.

"Hear: for I will speak of excellent things."

FOR Injuries to Man or Beast, Rails, Bruises, Strains, Sprains, Contusions, Dislocations, Fractures, Cuts, Lacerated or Incised Wounds, Swellings, Burns, Scalds, Sun-burns, Bleeding Lungs or Spitting of Blood, Nose Bleed, and Bleeding Gums or Teeth, Vomiting of Blood and Bloody Discharges, Piles—Bleeding Piles, Blind Piles, (Infallible), Toothache, Eczema, Neuralgia, Swelled Face, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Swelling or Soreness, Stiffness or Soreness, Lumbago, Lame Back, Sore Throat or Quinsy, Inflamed Tonsils.

Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Asthma, Sore or Inflamed Eyes or Eye-lids, Catarrh, Leucorrhoea, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Sore Nipples, Inflamed Breast, Painful or too Profuse Menstruation, Milk Leg, Ovarian Disease and Tumors, Kidney Complaints, Gravel and Strangury, Chafage, and Excoriations of Infants or Adults, Varicose Veins, Enlarged or Inflamed Veins, Ulcers, Old Sores, Internal Ulcerations, Boils, Carbuncles, Tumors, Hot Swellings, Corns and Bunions, Chafed or Sore Feet, Chafage, Harness or Saddle Galls, Felon or Whitlow, Frosted Limbs or Parts, Mosquito Bites, Insect Stings, Chapped Hands.

POND'S EXTRACT is for sale by all First-class Druggists, and recommended by all Druggists, Physicians, and everybody who has ever used it.

Pamphlet containing History and Uses mailed free on application, if not found at your Druggist's.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York and London.

JUST PUBLISHED.

One Hundred Years a Republic;

OR

OUR SHOW:**A HUMEROUS****ACCOUNT OF THE****INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION****FROM INCEPTION TO COMPLETION,****INCLUDING**

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDINGS—BIOGRAPHIES OF MANAGERS—RECEPTIONS OF FOREIGN DIGNITARIES—OPENING CEREMONIES—POEM—ORATION—AMUSING SURVEY OF ALL DEPARTMENTS INCIDENTS, ETC.

BY**DAISY SHORTCUT AND ARRY O'PAGUS.**

Profusely Illustrated by A. B. Frost.

One volume, paper cover,

PRICE, 50 CENTS.

. Will send per mail, prepaid to any part of the United States upon receipt of price.

Send for our **BEAUTIFULLY Illustrated CHRISTMAS CATALOGUE.**

Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger,

624, 626 and 628 Market St., Phila.

GOODYEAR'S POCKET GYMNASIUM.

The Most Complete System of Physical Exercise Ever Devised for Home Practice.

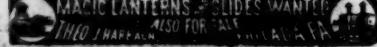
The following are a few of the advantages derived from the use of the Pocket Gymnasium: It calls into direct action all the muscles in the upper part of the body, and chiefly those which are generally neglected by persons of sedentary habits. It corrects the stooping posture so frequently noticed in young persons, and imparts a uniform degree of strength to the muscles supporting the spinal column. To those who are afflicted with dyspepsia, indigestion, nervous debility, weakness of the chest, lung and liver complaints, etc., it may be used with the most gratifying results. It is graduated to the use of the strongest man or the weakest child; is admirably adapted to the use of invalids and convalescents, where gentle exercise is desirable. To ladies and children especially, the exercise will be found of the most invigorating character. It is highly recommended by leading physicians and all those who have made the subject of physical exercise a study.

PRICE LIST.

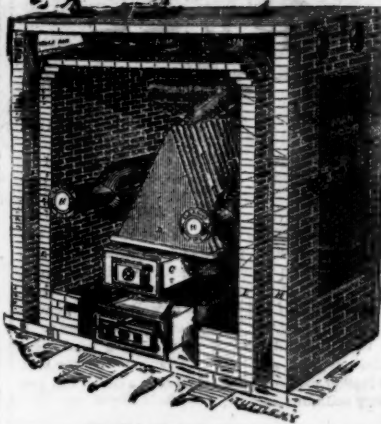
No. 1. For Children 4 to 8 years, \$1.00. No. 2. For Children 8 to 10, \$1.10. No. 3. For Children 10 to 14, \$1.30. No. 4. For Children 14 to 18, \$1.50. No. 5. For Ladies and Children 14 years and upward, \$1.60. No. 6. For Gentlemen of moderate strength, \$1.80. No. 7, \$2.00. Complete set of seven, \$20.00. No. 7 is fitted with a screw-eye and hook to attach to the wall or door. Two of this also properly arranged make a Complete Gymnasium. Sent post-paid upon receipt of price. Address, **GOODYEAR RUBBER CURLEN CO.,** P. O. Box 1,144, 697 Broadway, New York.

C. B. KLEINE, Optician,**No. 274 8th Ave., New York.**

Manufacturer of all kinds of **OPTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS** for Schools and Academies. **ELECTRO MAGNETIC MACHINERY** for Physicians.

THERMOMETERS, HYDROMETERS, Etc.**HEARING RESTORED: Great invention.**Book free. **J. G. Wood, Madison, Ind.****New York Mailing Agency.**

with latest improved Newspaper Folding and Mailing Machines. 19 Spruce St. Jas. BRADY, Manager and Proprietor.

GOTHIC FURNACE

For warming Schools, Churches and Dwellings,—uses coal or wood. It combines many improvements in Heating and Ventilating. SIMPLICITY, EASE OF MANAGEMENT, DURABILITY, POWER, FREEDOM FROM GAS. Refer to Public Schools, Astoria, L. I. Richmond Hill, L. I. St. Peters School, N. Y.—seating 800 children, using only 21 tons of coal for the winter.—St. Barnabas Hospital, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Christ Church, Middle Haddam, Ct. heated with 3 tons of coal for the winter, in use 14 years.—Rutua G. Boardlee of the Board of Education, New York, 47 W. 54th St. and others.

Send for book.

Alex. M. Lesley,

226 West 23rd St. NEW YORK.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF CONTINUOUS GUM TEETH, \$15.

On Improved Whalebone Rubber—the most comfortable and closely-fitting material worn. Warranted equal to any made. Solid gold fillings, \$3.00. Durable silver fillings, \$1.00. Diploma awarded by the American Institute for best specimens exhibited at the Crystal Palace in 1857. Painless Extracting with gas, \$1.00.

Dr. MEADER, 262 Sixth Ave., N. Y.

D. M. FERRY & CO'S
NEW ILLUSTRATED
DESCRIPTIVE
AND PRICED
SEED ANNUAL
1876

Will be mailed free to all applicants. This is one of the largest and most complete Catalogues published; contains about 250 pages, over 600 fine engravings, 2 elegant colored plates, and gives full descriptions, prices, and directions for planting over 1200 varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Bedding Plants, Roses, &c., and is invaluable to Farmer, Gardener and Florist. Address, **D. M. FERRY & CO.,** Seedsmen and Florists, DETROIT, Mich.

NATIONAL SCHOOL**Elocution & Oratory.**

1418 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Chartered March, 1875. Grants Diplomas. Both sexes admitted. Designed to meet the wants of Clergymen, Lawyers, Teachers, Business Men, and all classes of advanced Students. Attention to Conversation and Oratory, as well as to Vocal Culture, Reading and Recitation. Winter term opens MONDAY, December 6. Send for Catalogue. **J. W. SHOENAKER, Prin.**

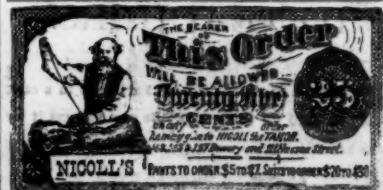
Carmina Yalensia.

A popular collection college songs and music. 1 vol. octavo. New Enlarged Edition with Illuminated Cover and Frontispiece.
Price \$1.75—Full Gilt \$2.25.

Taintor Bros. & Co., Publishers.
758 Broadway, New York.

SCHOOL MUSIC.**HAPPY HOURS:**

A SCHOOL SONG BOOK BY **HOWARD KINGSBURY** and **A. A. GRALEY**, AUTHORS of "Happy Voices," "Echo to Happy Voices." This popular book of school songs contains more good music and more good songs than any book of its kind yet published. It is universally popular and wears well. 12mo., boards. Price 50 cents. Address, **TAINTOR BROTHERS & CO.,** 758 Broadway, New York.

**HARRISON, BRADFORD & CO'S****CELEBRATED AMERICAN STEEL PENS.****No. 505.****Falcon, Nos. 28, 75, 1, &c.****EMBRACING EVERY STYLE AND FINISH.****FACTORY; MOUNT VERNON, NEW YORK.****OFFICE: 75 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.****GEO. L. BURR,****SUCCESSOR TO FREEMAN & BURR.**

This old and popular establishment opens the season with an unparalleled stock, to which the attention of purchasers is cordially invited.

OVERCOATS,
OVERCOATS,
OVERCOATS,

\$5 to \$40.
\$5 to \$40.
\$5 to \$40.

SUITS,
SUITS,
SUITS,

\$10 to \$30.
\$10 to \$30.
\$10 to \$30.

BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS,
BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS,
BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS,

\$3
\$3
\$3

\$3
\$3
\$3

ORDER BY MAIL.**SAMPLES FREE.****ORDERS by Letter promptly filled.**

GEO. L. BURR'S System for supplying patrons at a distance, which consists of furnishing Rules for self-measure, Samples of Goods, Book of Fashions, etc., free on application, enables parties in all parts of the country to order, with the certainty of receiving the most Perfect Fit attainable.

A BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY PRESENT.**IMPROVED****Student and Astral Safety LAMPS.**

Gives a brighter, clearer, and whiter light than any other lamp in use.

No overflow of oil at burner in handling, as in the imported lamps, thus entirely safe from accidents of any kind. Independent Shade, can be raised or lowered at will. Satisfaction guaranteed.

J. G. KNAPP Manufacturing Co.

26, 28 and 30 Frankfort St., N. Y.

MISFIT CARPETS.**English Brussels, Three-Ply & Ingrain.****Oil Cloths, Velvet Rugs, Crumb Cloths, etc.****VERY CHEAP AT THE OLD PLACE.****112 FULTON STREET, N. Y.**

Carpets carefully packed and sent to any part of the United States, free of charge.

Send for a Price List. **J. A. BENDALL.**

ALWAYS ASK FOR
ESTERBROOK'S
For Sale by all stationers
ESTERBROOK & CO
FALCON PEN.
WORKS, CAMDEN, N.J.
New York Office 26 John St.
SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS,

OF THE OLD STANDARD QUALITY.
The well-known Original and Popular Numbers.
303-404-170-351,

Having been assumed by other Makers, we desire to caution the public in respect to said imitations.

JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS,

31 John street, New York.

HENRY HOK, Sole Agent.**R. S. BERGEN'S****Steam Carpet - Cleaning WORKS.****341 to 347 E. FIFTY-SIXTH STREET,**

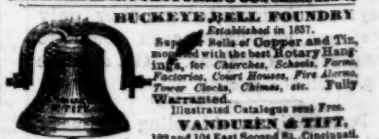
(Bet 2d and 3d aves.)

NEW YORK.

All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. Entire satisfaction given. Cartage free.

BLMYER MANUFACTURING CO'S BELLS.

First toned, low priced, warranted against breakage. Our bells contain full particulars, prices, etc., sent free. **BLMYER MANUFACTURING CO., Cincinnati, O.**

**MENEELY'S BELLS.**

For Churches, etc., known to the public since 1838, are made at **"THE MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY,"** WEST TROY, N. Y. New Patent Mountings. Catalogues free. No Agents.

**Christmas Present.**

"Best" Printing Press, only \$1. Outfit with Press for \$6. W. C. EVANS, Inventor and Manufacturer, 30 N. 9th St. Phila. Pa.

